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No. 20,422 號二十百四零萬二第 日三十月十年亥癸 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7TH, 1923. 五拜禮 號七月二十年二十國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

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TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.		
7.00 a.m.	7.10 a.m.	
7.20 " to 8.00 "	every 15 minutes	Stop
8.00 " to 8.20 "	" 10 "	"
8.20 "	" 10 "	Non Stop
8.37 "	" 10 "	Stopping
8.47 "	" 10 "	Non Stop
8.54 "	" 10 "	Stopping
9.04 "	" 10 "	Non Stop
9.11 "	" 10 "	Stopping
9.20 "	" 10 "	Non Stop
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 "	every 10 minutes	Stop
11.30 " to 12.30 p.m.	" 15 "	"
12.40 "	" 15 "	Non Stop
12.47 "	" 15 "	Stopping
12.57 "	" 15 "	Non Stop
1.04 "	" 15 "	Stopping
1.13 "	" 15 "	Non Stop
1.23 "	" 15 "	Stopping
1.30 p.m. to 4.00 "	every 10 minutes	Stop
4.00 " to 4.20 "	" 15 "	"
4.30 " to 6.30 "	" 10 "	"
6.40 "	" 10 "	Non Stop
6.47 "	" 10 "	Stopping
6.57 "	" 10 "	Non Stop
7.04 "	" 10 "	Stopping
7.13 "	" 10 "	Non Stop
7.20 "	" 10 "	Stopping
7.30 "	" 10 "	Non Stop
7.37 "	" 10 "	Stopping
7.47 "	" 10 "	Non Stop
7.54 "	" 10 "	Stopping
8.03 "	" 10 "	Non Stop
8.10 "	" 10 "	Stopping

SUNDAYS.		
7.00 a.m.	7.10 a.m.	
7.20 a.m. to 8.20 "	every 15 minutes	Stop
8.30 " to 11.00 "	" 10 "	"
11.15 " to 12.00 noon "	" 15 "	"
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 "	Stop
1.00 p.m. to 1.20 "	" 10 "	"
1.20 " to 1.30 "	" 10 "	"
1.30 " to 1.45 "	" 15 "	"
1.45 " to 2.30 "	" 10 "	"
2.30 " to 3.30 "	" 10 "	"
3.30 " to 4.30 "	" 10 "	"
4.30 " to 6.40 "	" 10 "	Non Stop
6.40 " to 6.57 "	" 10 "	Stopping
6.57 " to 7.04 "	" 10 "	Non Stop
7.04 " to 7.13 "	" 10 "	Stopping
7.13 " to 7.20 "	" 10 "	Non Stop
7.20 " to 7.30 "	" 10 "	Stopping
7.30 " to 7.47 "	" 10 "	Non Stop
7.47 " to 7.54 "	" 10 "	Stopping
7.54 " to 8.03 "	" 10 "	Non Stop
8.03 " to 8.10 "	" 10 "	Stopping

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TIME-TABLE.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon	6.41	7.10	8.35	9.15	10.25	12.00	1.15	2.52	4.34	5.27
Yau Ma Tei	6.51	7.18	8.43	9.23	10.33	12.08	1.23	3.01	4.43	5.37
Shatin	7.03	7.30	8.55	9.35	10.45	12.10	1.35	3.13	4.55	5.50
Tai Po	7.17	7.44	9.09	9.49	10.59	12.34	1.49	3.26	5.08	6.03
Tai Po Market	7.23	7.50	9.15	9.55	11.05	12.38	1.55	3.33	5.15	6.10
Fanning I.	7.33	8.00	9.25	10.05	11.15	12.48	2.05	3.40	5.23	6.17
Sheung Shui	7.38	8.05	9.30	10.10	11.20	12.53	2.10	3.45	5.28	6.22
Shum Chun	7.44	8.11	9.36	10.16	11.26	12.58	2.16	3.51	5.34	6.28
Shok Lung	7.44	8.11	9.36	10.16	11.26	12.58	2.16	3.51	5.34	6.28
Canton	7.44	8.11	9.36	10.16	11.26	12.58	2.16	3.51	5.34	6.28

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Canton	7.44	8.11	9.36	10.16	11.26	12.58	2.16	3.51	5.34	6.28
Shok Lung	7.44	8.11	9.36	10.16	11.26	12.58	2.16	3.51	5.34	6.28
Shum Chun	7.44	8.11	9.36	10.16	11.26	12.58	2.16	3.51	5.34	6.28
Sheung Shui	7.38	8.05	9.30	10.10	11.20	12.53	2.10	3.45	5.28	6.22
Fanning I.	7.33	8.00	9.25	10.05	11.15	12.48	2.05	3.40	5.23	6.17
Tai Po Market	7.23	7.50	9.15	9.55	10.65	12.38	1.55	3.33	5.15	6.10
Tai Po	7.17	7.44	9.09	9.49	10.59	12.34	1.49	3.26	5.08	6.03
Shatin	7.03	7.30	8.55	9.35	10.45	12.10	1.35	3.13	4.55	5.50
Yau Ma Tei	6.51	7.18	8.43	9.23	10.33	12.08	1.23	3.01	4.43	5.37
Kowloon	6.41	7.10	8.35	9.15	10.25	12.00	1.15	2.52	4.34	5.27

SEA TAU KOK BRANCH.

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanning	7.45	11.30	2.20	6.20	Shataukok	6.30	10.15	1.05	5.00
Shataukok	8.40	12.25	3.15	7.15	Fanning	7.25	11.10	2.00	5.55

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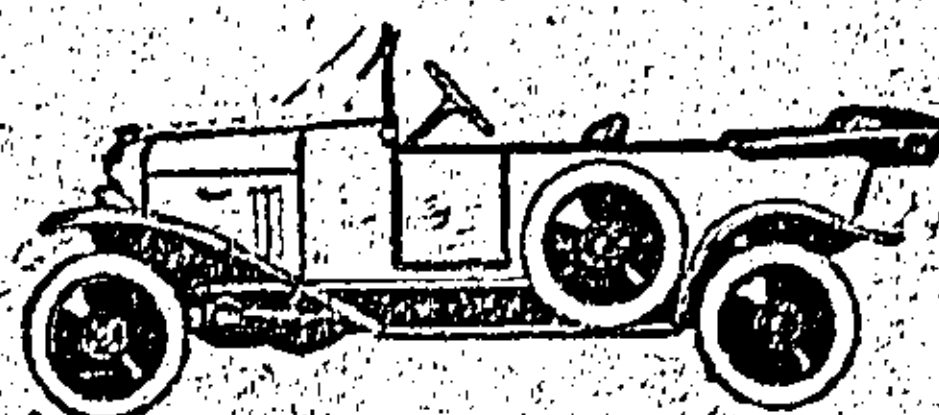
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MR. CHURCHILL'S APOLOGIA.

AN "INDECENT ATTACK" ON THE
MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

WHAT NEARLY HAPPENED IN
FRANCE.

[BY MAJOR-GEN. SIR F. MAURICE, IN THE
"DAILY NEWS."]

Mr. Churchill's first volume is the most brilliant book on the war which has yet appeared. It was concerned with his time at the Admiralty and with the first part of the war at sea. His second volume is now ready, and the first extract from it has appeared in the *Times*.

It is clearly to be an apology for his part in the ill-fated expedition to the Dardanelles. Mr. Churchill is certainly entitled to defend himself, but in doing so he begins with an attack so bitter and so mean upon the Generals, French and British alike, that it must be answered at once.

WAR OF EXHAUSTION.

Speaking of the deadlock that ensued on the Western front with the establishment of the trench barrier from the North Sea to Switzerland, he says:

No war is so sanguinary as the war of exhaustion. No plan could be more unpromising than the plan of frontal attack. Yet on these two brutal expedients the military authorities of France and Britain consumed the flower of their national manhood. Moreover, the dull carnage of the policy of exhaustion did not even apply equally to the combatants. The Anglo-French offensives of 1915, 1916 and 1917 were in nearly every instance, and certainly in the aggregate, far more costly to the attack than to the German defence. It was not even a case of exchanging a life for a life. Two and even three British and French lives were repeatedly paid for the killing of one enemy, and grim calculations were made to prove that in the end the Allies would still have a balance of a few millions to spare. It would appear not only possible, but incredible to future generations that such doctrines should have been imposed by the military profession upon the ardent and heroic populations who yielded themselves to their orders.

This is, in effect, to say to the millions mourning to-day those dear to them who laid down their lives in the war and to the millions more of cripples (I learned the other day at the International Labour Bureau at Geneva that there are more than 10,000,000 severely disabled men in Europe) that their sacrifices are due to the pigheaded obstinacy of narrow-minded generals who would not listen to the inspired wisdom of the statesman.

UNFAIR AND EXTERE.

Mr. Churchill's statement of the position in 1915 is incomplete, unfair, and untrue. The "grim calculations" of which he speaks had no part in or influence upon the plans of the Allied generals, who were then responsible for the military direction of the war. What was constantly in their minds was that when the French barrier was established it left the Germans at Noyon within 70 miles of Paris, and at Ypres within 60 miles of Calais.

I would remind Mr. Churchill that it was not a soldier, but a French statesman, Clemenceau by name, who, with the persistence of Cato in the Roman Senate, used to repeat in the French Chamber: "The Germans are within 100 kilometres of Paris."

I well remember that early in 1915, before the battle of Neuve Chapelle, when Mr. Churchill was engaged in planning to get the fleet through to Constantinople, duty took me to French headquarters at Chantilly and there, in his study, Joffre put his finger on the map between Noyon and Paris and said: "Remember always that if the Germans make a successful attack there—our *souffertes faibles*—we are done."

It was in that district that the Germans made their great effort in March, 1918. But before that attack took place the Germans had been driven back forty miles to the outskirts of St. Quentin. It was to achieve that to protect the Channel ports and Paris, that the Allied Commanders asked that men should be sent to France and not to be killed by Turks in the East. The men who fell achieving that saved us from imminent danger and made victory possible.

WHAT THE MAP SHOWS.

If anyone will take the trouble to mark on the map of France the line we held in 1915 and will then take the further trouble to mark westward of that line another giving the Germans a gain of ground corresponding to that they won in March, 1918, he will see that they would have secured Orle, the great railway junction 20 miles north of Paris, have occupied Beauvais, have pressed far beyond Amiens to the outskirts of Abbeville.

He will see that the British Army would have been cut off, completely from its main base in France and separated as completely from the French army.

What would have happened while he was forward the campaign in the Dardanelles?

In an earlier volume he would have hung from a lunatic asylum and even in these more recent days he would never have any public life.

From that he would see the soldiers whom he now glorifies.

Mr. Churchill would see that these were replaced by the French losses, also that in 1915 he had been impossible for the French.

Mr. Churchill would have forgotten that on the 22nd of June, 1916, he came into my room and said (the fact is recorded in my diary) that he was looking at the man who was the German advance and he was saying to me of our losses in minutes.

He then said: "Thank God the Germans are not in the position they were in 1915."

He then said: "I have now perpetuated."

DIVIDING THE BURDEN.

THE COST OF THE EMPIRE'S
NAVAL DEFENCE.

The *Naval and Military Record* says:—We in this country are at present paying £2, 13s. 3d. per head for defence, Australia 17s. 11d., South Africa 12s. 4d., New Zealand 11s. 4d., and Canada 6s. 8d. So that our per capita contribution is substantially larger than that of all these Dominions combined. When the various figures are analysed it is found that naval costs account for 28s. 8d. of the British total, 2s. 2d. of the Australian, 4s. 7d. of the New Zealand, and 1s. 4d. of the Canadian total. In other words, whereas most of our defence expenditure is absorbed by the Navy, the other units of the Empire spend the major proportion of their defence funds on military forces. The discrepancy is sufficiently marked to give food for thought. It suggests that the Dominions are anxious to build up land forces of sufficient strength to repel an invader, or at least to hold him in check until succour arrived.

This seems to be sound policy in the circumstances. It does not follow that our Dominion overseas have ceased to regard the British Navy as their first line of defence, or that they have forsaken the blue-water doctrine of strategy hitherto accepted by the whole Empire, which denies the possibility of invasion unless command of the sea has been lost. Their aim is obviously to maintain land forces capable of repelling attacks which might be attempted against their territory before the British Navy could arrive on the scene. At the same time this relatively large expenditure on military establishments implies a doubt as to the value of small squadrons as a means of defence. Not one of the fleet units now maintained by the Dominions could offer any serious resistance to naval attack by a first-class power.

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Shanghai Docks	Tls. 30 b.
Hongkong Lands	\$35 b.
Hongkong Hotels	\$25 b.
Humphreys Estates	\$25 b.
Two Cottons	Tls. 12 a.
Coments	\$26 b.
Hongkong Ropes	\$42 b.
China Providents	\$23 b.
Dairy Farms	\$23 b.
Watsons	\$23 b.
Hongkong Electric	\$314 b.
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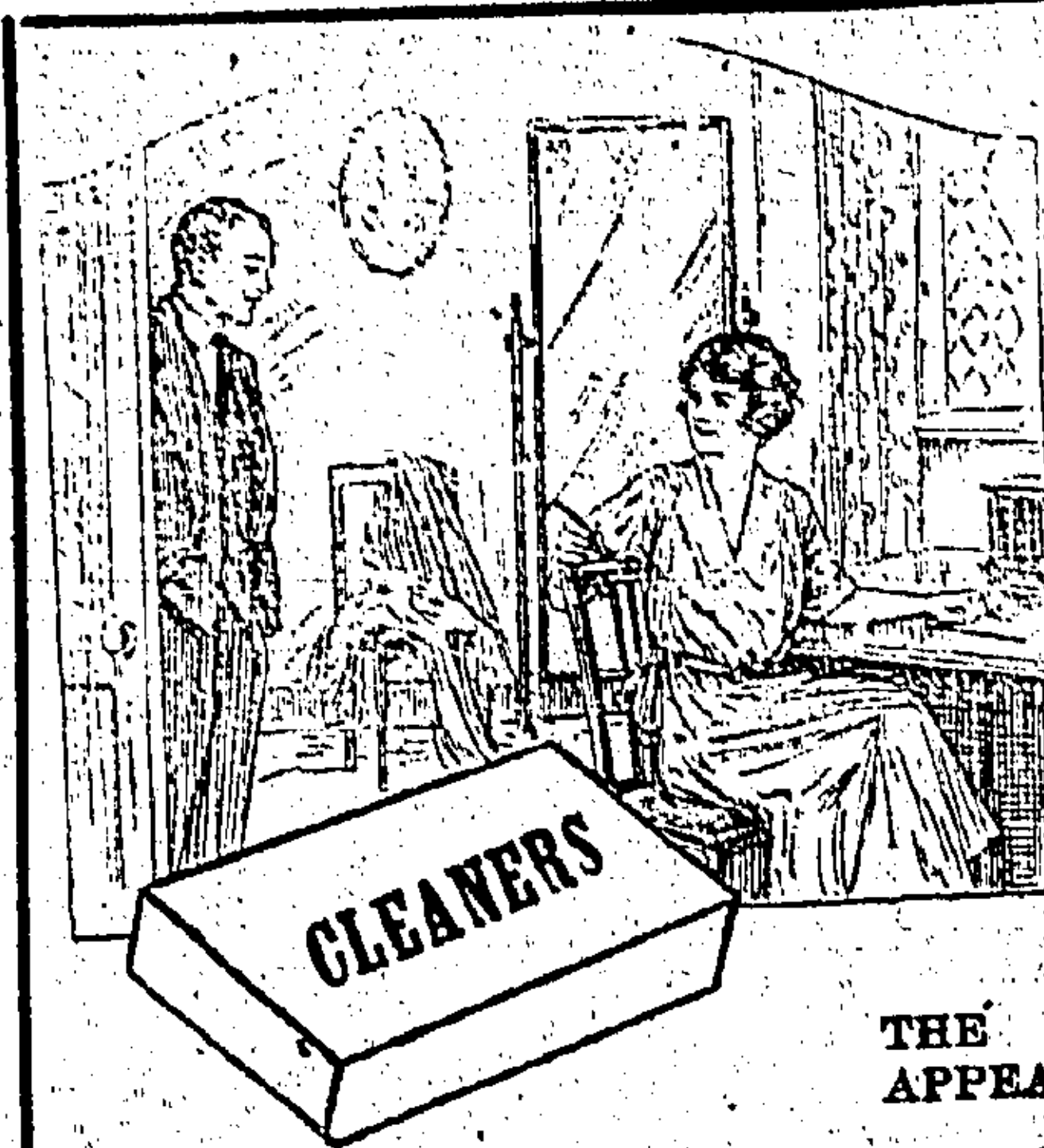
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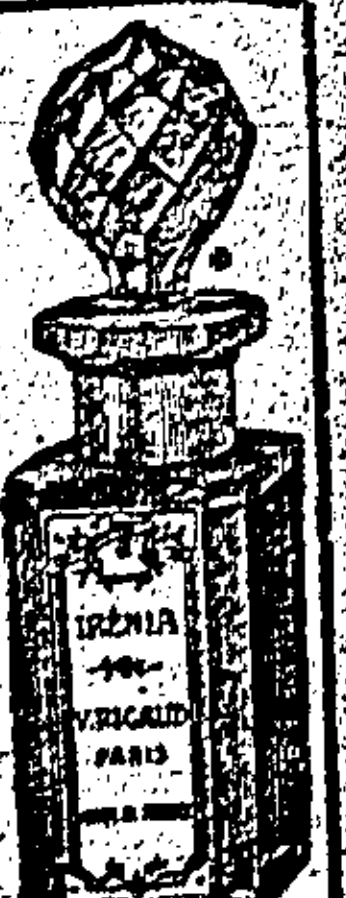
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A few examples from our attractive stock—
Woolcoat shade in plain and fancy patterns, \$13.50.
Plain Canary, Fawn, Blue, Locat, Grey or mixture in assorted knits and weights, \$15.00 to \$21.00.

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THE "HAWICK"

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WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG.

SCOTTISH LETTER.

THE PRINCE IN SCOTLAND.
VISITS A JUTE MILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

EDINBURGH, October 31st.

Many evidences have been given by the Prince of Wales that he is not forgetful of the strong ancestral and historical ties that bind him to the aboriginal realm of Scotland. On his unofficial visit to the Canadian Dominion, from which he has just returned, he took the name of "Baron Renfrew," one of the titles belonging to the High Stewards of Scotland, which has descended to their successors of the Royal House. And the first public appearance he has made since his return has been in Edinburgh, where he unveiled in St. Giles' Church a memorial tablet to the officers and men of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, of which the Prince is Honorary Colonel, who sacrificed their lives for King and Country in the Great War. It was interesting to note that during the service of dedication the Prince stood on the very spot which tradition says that Mary Queen of Scots occupied in a famous historical episode when John Knox, fatigued from the pulpit, immediately opposite. The congregation was largely composed of the relatives of the 3,000 fallen Fusiliers, and all present had poignant memories of "nights of anguish" and "dawns of tears." In mere number alone, the sacrifices made by this single Scots regiment in the late war probably surpass the tale of lives lost in the last Jacobite Rising, which for generations past has been made the theme of much poetic romance and lamentation. And who can deny that the cause in which the Fusiliers fell was more clearly that of justice, freedom, and civilisation, and therefore not less worthy to be sung and remembered, than that which drew into death and danger the followers of the "Prince Charming" of nearly two centuries ago!

The visit to Dundee was a "bungee-jumper and bowler" affair, by the Prince's own desire, but it would have been difficult to equal the seven miles of enthusiasm with which he was greeted. The chief ceremony was the formal opening of the Caird Hall, the gift of one of the city's own sons. The late Sir James Caird gave the sum of £100,000, but the war period brought difficulties of finance, and Mrs. Mary Caird, a sister of Sir James, then came forward and presented the city with an additional £75,000 for the completion of the project. The Caird Hall occupies the entire south frontage of what will in time be a square in the heart of the city, one of its oldest parts, about which sentiment has grown up through the generations. Its site is the historic Greenmarket. Only second in interest was the Prince's visit to the Ashton Jute Works of the Messrs. Caird, members of the Prince's family.

The cheers of the children and smiles of the girls in the jute mill inspired "Wayfarer," a well-known Scottish writer, to recall the different times and places where he had seen the Prince, and these memories have been published in the Dundee newspaper. The following are worthy of something more than a local circulation.

Old Dalloch Smith, who feeds the King's winter-lunged deer in the Ballochbuie, by Balmoral, is standing at his little cottage, where the windows are covered with barbed wire, because the hungry stags will knock too hard on the windows with their hooves when it's getting near supper time. Round the corner of the cottage crouches a fat in a suit of the King's bill tweed. "Don't you know me, Dalloch?" he says. "Dalloch waits for a bit, and then—'Dammed!' he roars, 'but it's Prince David. I didna ken ye, Prince David.' 'Just my idea,' says the Prince of Wales. 'They'll not be able to distinguish me from the keepers on the Mackintosh hills.' And away he goes leaping it down the track to Balmoral. Old Dalloch snaps his knee, and 'Aye, but he's a lad, he's a lad!' he says.

A sweating Highland subaltern is keeping it Stokes gun going in front of Ypres. The Boches are striding hard, and the old grey sergeant is cursing slowly and methodically. "Round the corner of the traverse comes a slight khaki-clad lad. 'Hot work here, isn't it?' he says with a smile, and everybody smiles. Shells, Germans, everything is forgotten. A far greater thing is happening. The Prince of Youth is in the traverse. Away he goes, and the old sergeant mutters, 'Aye, he's a lad; he's a lad!' and the Lord knows why, but in this mess of dirt and death there is no room for anything but happiness.

The Royal and Ancient Clubhouse stands grey and old watching another medal day. A lad in a Fair Isle sweater comes down the steps and watches old Andra Kirkaldy tee up. Then he drives, and he half-hits his shot. Oh, thank goodness, he half-hits it! The smile that goes all over the world of St. Andrews is worth that half-miss. If he'd hit the ball 250 yards it would have been nothing. Old men curse when they miss a shot. Youth laughs, and laughs wholeheartedly. It is youth's right. And old Andra Kirkaldy says:—"Aye, he's a good one! He's a good one!"

And one other story that a doctor told. To the weary wards of an hospital, where Death alone can give discharge, for soldiers suffering from incurable wounds are lying there, comes the Prince—and all the haggard soldiers smile, for youth and hope come back in great overwhelming waves. "Have I seen all?" asks the Prince. He is told no. There is a case that is so terrible that no one can care to look at the man. "Take me in," says the Prince. And into that living tomb, where the remains of a man wait Death, the Prince steps. The man cannot speak words, and sees nothing but darkness. The Prince kneels down and kisses the haggard brow, and—there is a shaft of sunlight.

THE LATE MR. DONALD LAW.

So much must have been said and written about the late Mr. Donald Law before this letter reaches you that little remains save to gather together a few details mostly of Scottish interest. First it must be said that he was a Glasgow man to the very bone and marrow. "What ever may have been the accident of birth, or where I have lived since," Mr. Donald Law told a Glasgow audience some years ago. "I have felt that Glasgow was more my home than any other place." And to one who, when he was travelling abroad, asked about his nationality he replied:—"I was born in Canada. My father was of Scottish extraction, born in Ireland; my mother was Scottish; and I have lived most of my life in Glasgow."

Mr. Robert Hoggan gives this reminiscence of Mr. Donald Law:—"I remember crossing Glasgow Bridge with him after a meeting which we had addressed together a few days before the election of 1900. At that time he was unknown outside of Glasgow, and he was fighting his first battle for entry into Parliament. Nobody had yet prophesied for him that he was going to have a great Parliamentary career. But he was another of those disarming revelations of his ambition, he started me by a confidence which at that time I little anticipated. He suddenly said:—"I am sure I am going to get in, but I am not going to content myself in Parliament with walking through division lobbies. If I do not get office within two years, I shall give it up." At that period when the settled tradition in the formation of Ministries was that office only went to people who had served a considerable time in Parliament, and when amongst the Conservatives Party young men who had come up from the English Universities with a reputation and a traditional name were much more apt to be noticed than unknown men from the outside—I thought that Mr. Donald Law was making a very bold claim; but as it turned out, he was completely justified."

A large significance is suggested when Mr. Donald Law succeeded Mr. Balfour as leader of the Conservative Party. It is linked up with the Liberal leadership of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman; it is the opening of a new phase in Parliamentary life, in which the figures of Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George are also conspicuous. The old order of British statesmanship is studied in the records of patrician families; the new is dominated by middle-class citizens. One Glasgow citizen succeeded another in Parliamentary authority; as the Liberal leadership passed to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, after an uncertain interlude from Mr. Gladstone, so did the supreme direction of English policy pass from Mr. Balfour to Mr. Donald Law. The two West of Scotland men had qualities of mind and character in common, as well as similar fortunes in Parliamentary circumstances. It was his sincerity that brought Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman to secure anchorage. It was that attribute that furnished Mr. Donald Law with his reserve of strength. "Lord Guthrie" mentions in his diary, from which many extracts have just been published, an incident which strikingly reflects the feeling of London society. In conversation with Lord Guthrie, during the 1910 Parliament, Lord Herschell, the son of the Lord Chancellor, said "that the most revolutionary thing in our time is to see the old aristocratic Conservative party led by a plain, unlettered man of business like Mr. Donald Law."

The phrasing is narrow and academic. But the impression which struck Lord Guthrie has its particular significance. When Mr. Donald Law became leader of the Unionist party it was just as if a minor player in a dramatic company were unexpectedly and suddenly cast for a star part.

A letter to the editor, heavily "loaded" and placed in a most prominent position, appears in the *Glasgow Herald*. It is signed "A. Mourner," and says:—"The controversy that was provoked by the supposed conversion of Mr. Asquith as Prime Minister has not yet been allayed. Forging a lengthy duration of a dispute fed largely by an ignorance of the real truth, Mr. Donald Law prepared an exhaustive minute of the entire transaction. This he committed to safe keeping, and gave instructions that the document should not be made public for a certain number of years. I heard at the time from his own lips a lengthy summary of this important document, and all I need add is that when the text is disclosed it will be found to be a complete vindication of the steps that were taken to force a change in the head of the Ministry."

AMERICAN MEMORIES.

Quite the most curious conclusion to a book of criticism I have ever come across is found in the latest work of the American, George Jean Nathan, who follows up a general slating of the great ones of this earth with a closing paragraph which he calls "In Memoriam." Therein he passes in review what I take to be the best drinks he has ever had in the course of a busy life, giving to each an accurate geographical pin-point. It is interesting to know that Mr. Nathan remembers Scotland for "the Glenlivet Extra Special '88 in the bar to the left of St. Mary's Cathedral in Edinburgh." It is to be hoped that Edinburgh has been remembered for other things.

THE VERACIOUS.

Now that Mr. Raven Hill has married a Scottish lady the dialect jokes attached to his amusing pictures should be more accurate than formerly. He can hit off a Scottish face to perfection, but he is apt to stumble when the lips move.

ANCIENT LAW INVOKED AGAINST EAVESDROPPING.

A man named William Moran was charged on October 31st in Rochdale (Lancashire) under an ancient law, with eavesdropping unlawfully by night under the walls, windows, and eaves of the Rochdale Infirmary, to hearken after the discourse, and to frame therefrom slanders and malicious tales. Moran was found looking through the window of a nurse's sitting-room. He resisted capture. In the Police Court he was bound over.

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In order to facilitate removal arrangements Madame Flint has decided to dispose of the whole of her select assortment of Christmas Goods.

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FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT

"THE FLAME OF LIFE"

UNIVERSAL SUPER JEWEL.

THE TRANSPORT "BRAEMER CASTLE"

TROOPS GOING HOME.

The troopship *Braemar Castle* arrived yesterday morning from North China with the 2/55th Coy. Rifles on board, in command of Lieut. Col. B. H. Finnis. The well-known Indian Regiment, which has been finding the Legation Guard for the last two years, is now returning to India. They have been relieved by the Royal North Lancs. Regiment. In addition a number of troops are embarking from Hongkong, most of whom are going to England on completion of service in Hongkong. The troops from Hongkong includes the following officers and warrant officers, their wives and families:—

First Class—Lieut. Ringham, R.G.A., Lieut. Walsh, R.G.A. (invalided), Lieut. Chester, R.G.A. (invalided and four children), Capt. H. G. H. Fogg, R.A.S.C., Capt. C. H. Carns, R.A.O.C., Lieut. Clark, A.E.C., and Mrs. Clark, Capt. Batra, I.M.S., wife and children.

Second Class—B.S.M. Davis, R.G.A., Q.M.S. Harmon, R.G.A., Q.M.S. Fawcett, R.E., S.Q.M.S. Tatham, R.A.O.C. (wife and one child), Q.M.S. Foster, R.A.O.C. (wife and one child), Q.M.S. Wingfield, R.A.O.C. (wife and three children), Miss Fanning.

Travelling third class are the wives of fifteen sergeants and 25 children. In the sergeants' mess are travelling eighteen sergeants. On the troop deck were 45 other ranks and in addition there were 35 Indians from the 2/4th Bombay Grenadiers. The last named are returning to India.

The *Braemar Castle* leaves Hongkong at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

GENERAL'S FAREWELL ORDER.

The Command Orders by Major General Sir John Fowler, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Commanding the Forces in China, yesterday contained the following Farewell Order to the 2/55th Coy. Rifles (F.F.):—

"The General Officer, Commanding much regrets that this fine Battalion is now leaving his Command. As a fighting unit he had every confidence in them. In this Command they have well maintained their discipline, the credit of the Army, and the prestige of the Rifles. In saying farewell, the General Officer Commanding wishes the British and Indian Officers and all other ranks every success in the future."

A TIENTSIN TRIBUTE.

Referring to the departure of the 2nd Battalion of the 55th Coy. Rifles from Tientsin a contemporary of that port remarks that the foreign communities in Peking, Tientsin, and at various points of the railway have good cause to remember the part played in ensuring their safety by the Battalion in 1922. It adds: "We are, we believe, correct in stating that when the Battalion arrived in Tientsin every single one of its officers was a bachelor. It has, however, found it impossible to maintain this record of celibacy, several ladies who are well-known in Tientsin having succumbed to the charms of officers (or should we have put it the other way round?)."

COMPANY REPORT.

CHINA LIGHT AND POWER CO. (1918), LTD.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the fifth ordinary general meeting says:—

The General Managers have now to lay before the shareholders a statement of accounts for the 12 months ended on the 30th September, 1923.

The gross profit for the above period is \$350,325.21

After allowing for:—

Interest	\$ 21,117.54
Exchange	6.33
Writing off for depreciation on the Company's lines, buildings and machinery, etc.	117,179.55
Consulting Committee's and Auditors' fees	3,300.00
	111,603.42

The balance to be dealt with is \$238,721.79

which it is proposed to appropriate as follows, viz:—

To write off goodwill account	\$ 25,000.00
To pay a dividend of 60 cents per share on 700,000 shares (Old)	120,000.00
To pay a dividend of 40 cents per share on 190,630 shares (New)	76,252.00
To carry forward	29,469.79
	\$238,721.79

Consulting Committee.—During the year Mr. G. W. Barton was appointed in place of Mr. H. P. White absent from the Colony, and Mr. Leo Hyman was invited to join the Board. Hon. Sir C. Paul Chater, Messrs. A. H. Compton, G. W. Barton, C. A. de Rozin and Mr. Leo Hyman retire, and being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. J. Ingham & Davis and Messrs. Lewis, Pincham & Matthews who are recommended for re-election.

THE CANTON CUSTOMS REVENUES.

FOREIGN MARINES LANDED FOR THEIR PROTECTION.

Reports reached the Colony yesterday that following an interview which Admiral Sir A. Leveson (Commander-in-Chief of the British Fleet) and Admiral Frochet (Commander-in-Chief of the French Fleet) had with Dr. Sun Yat Sen regarding a threat to seize the Customs revenues and apply them for constructive purposes in the province, foreign marines, with machine guns, have been landed for duty at the Customs House, for the purpose of protecting the revenues.

There is an international fleet of nine or ten gunboats at Canton at the present time, British, French, American, Japanese and Portuguese.

THEFTS OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

DISCOVERY AT MORRISON HILL.

Mr. W. Shaw, of the Public Works Department, made an important discovery at Morrison Hill recently which has led to the arrest of three Chinese in connection with the theft of Government property on the hill.

A number of houses on the top of the hill are at present being pulled down and Mr. Shaw saw the first defendant wrenching away certain brass fittings from the jalousies of No. 5. He informed the police who later discovered that a large assortment of fittings, locks, etc., had been piled away secretly, ready to be removed. The second and third defendants were arrested later on information.

At the Magistrate's court yesterday morning the charge against the third defendant was withdrawn, whilst the second defendant was put back until this morning for medical examination. The first defendant was sentenced to two months' hard labour after Mr. Shaw had given evidence and Mr. Colin Sara, also of the Public Works Department, had made a statement.

JUNKS COMMANDEERED.

DR. SUN TAKES BOATS TO LOAD COAL.

A Chinese named Yeung Tze-kwong, master of a trading junk, named *Kwong Fut*, has reported to the police at Hongkong that at 5 o'clock on November 27th, he was sailing off Sanning when a launch flying Sun Yat Sen's flag came alongside and told him to go to Kowloon to load coal. He went and was detained four days, while his younger brother was removed by Sun's soldiers and detained. The junk was taken to Yau Oi, near Chin Wan Bay. They were taking a cargo of salt on board, Sun's launch laying some way off. A Hongkong police launch came up and told Sun's launch to "clear off" and instructed the junk to come to Hongkong. This the junk did and the launch went in the direction of Castle Peak. Wong Yee, master of another trading junk, makes a similar report.

THE CANTON ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY.

NEW PLANT.

A new Curtis turbine plant of 500 K.W. is being installed by the Canton Merchants Electric Supply Co., Ltd., with two 750 H.P. Stirling boilers and the necessary auxiliaries and equipment. At present the capacity of the works is: one Diesel plant, 2,500 H.P., two turbine plants of 2,500 K.W. each. The company was incorporated in 1909, under Chinese laws. It has now a capital of \$2,000,000 fully paid up, in 300,000 shares. Prior to 1909 it was operated by a European concern with an exclusive franchise for 20 years for supplying Canton and suburbs with light and power within a radius of 30 li. The present Chinese Company bought out the franchise and plant in 1909. At that time the plant consisted of four 175 H.P. condensing compound steam engines with four 200 H.P. Babcock and Wilcox water tube boilers complete with economizers and induced draft fans, and three 200 H.P. four cycle directly connected Diesel sets. Since 1909, three 200 H.P. and one 300 H.P. four cycle directly connected Diesel sets have been added. All the generating equipment is single phase, 60 cycles, with the exception of the two 500 H.P. units, which are three phase. The four steam compound engines were given up entirely when the turbine plant went into operation in October, 1911. The Diesels are now only used during the peak hours. The turbine consists of two 2,300 volt, 60 cycle, three phase 2,500 K.W. G. E. Curtis steam turbine sets with four 750 H.P. Stirling boilers and all necessary equipment. Steam pressure at the turbine throttle is 215 lb. with 150 degrees F. superheat. The first four boilers have Murphy stokers and the new boilers Babcock and Wilcox chain grates. Beginning in 1922 the whole distribution system was re-modelled. Aerial wires on cross-arms are being used. This company has about 23,000 consumers, of which about 90 per cent are on meters and the rest on flat rates. Motor load connected is about 1,000 H.P.; peak output about 1,500 H.P.; hours of operation 270, with office staff and engineers, 115.—*Economic Information Bureau Bulletin.*

SPORT.

CRICKET.

KOWLOON 2ND XI. v. CIVIL SERVICE 2ND XI.

The following have been selected to represent K.C.C. 2nd XI. v. the Civil Service 2nd XI. in a league match at home on Saturday at 2.15 p.m.:—E. J. Edwards, J. Fraser, O. B. Raven, A. R. F. Raven, A. J. Kew, W. L. Weaver, J. C. Long, F. W. Howell, B. Petheram, C. J. Taechi and N. Duck.

H.K.C.C. 1st XI. v. C.R.C. (F).

In this match at Causeway Bay on Saturday at 2.15 p.m. the H.K.C.C. team will be composed of T. E. Pearce (capt.), Col. T. A. Robertson, A. A. Claxton, H. Owen Hughes, E. G. Lamert, A. V. T. Dean, A. C. I. Bowker, R. E. A. Webster, J. N. Owen, J. E. Hancock, W. Brackenridge.

H.K.C.C. 2ND XI. v. I.R.C. 2ND XI. (L).

The following team will represent the H.K.C.C. on Saturday on their own ground versus I.R.C. 2nd XI. (L.) at 2.15 p.m. sharp:—H. E. Hollands (capt.), L. D. McNeill, F. C. Hagen, H. Griffin, G. H. Piercy, W. W. Mackenzie, A. K. Mackenzie, D. E. C. Nicholson, H. Spicar, D. Reid, C. K. Barou.

The following will represent the Indian Recreation Club 2nd XI.—D. Rumiab, A. H. M. Samy, Sirdan Khan, E. A. Moosdeen, O. Rumiab, H. D. Rumiab, F. M. el Avedli, M. P. Madar, Y. A. Wahab, I. Hassan and A. Kitchell.

H.K.C.C. "A" v. R.E. (F).

The following team will represent the H.K.C.C. 3rd team v. R.E. (F) at Happy Valley on Saturday at 2.15 p.m. sharp:—G. E. England (capt.), N. J. Moore, H. H. Day, C. V. Mark, J. R. Way, P. Jacks, D. H. F. McMaster, N. J. Piffin, G. W. Sewell, D. B. Pent, J. P. Bridger.

FOOTBALL.

H.K.F.C. 1st XI. v. H.M.S. TAMAR.

The following will represent the Club 1st XI. in their match with H.M.S. *Tamar* to-morrow on the Club ground (kick-off, 4 p.m.):—G. Angus, W. Gerard and G. E. Bishop; A. Blair, J. Stewart and J. W. R. McPhail; G. Watson, A. S. Forsyth (capt.), H. G. Howard, J. McBride and S. D. Regg.

H.K.F.C. 2ND XI. v. H.M.S. TAMAR.

The following will represent the Club 2nd XI. in their match with H.M.S. *Tamar* to-morrow on the Club ground (kick-off, 2.30 p.m.):—A. T. H. Groot, D. Lyon and S. Garrod; A. Ferguson, E. W. Raiton (capt.) and T. A. Barclay; R. Bell, G. T. May, W. Stewart, J. Douglas and A. Roberts. Reserves: Williamson, Paul and Pearn.

SHANGHAI TRADE.

Messrs. Harbert and Co.'s latest Piece Goods Market Report says:—

There has been little change in market conditions during the week under review and there is as yet no alleviation of the financial stringency, although it is reported that some substantial shipments of silver are due for arrival within the next few days.

Hankow merchants have been in the market for Japanese qualities of Greys and Fancies and considerable quantities changed hands at slightly reduced rates. In English qualities little business is reported beyond a few purchases of Whites for the River Ports.

Disquieting news continues to reach us from the Upper Yangtze and a rumour is current that Wu Pei-fu, having obtained reinforcements, is preparing for a renewed attack on the Szechuanese, which will inevitably preclude any possibility of business with this outlet for some months.

Auction values, with the exception of White Shirtings which were steady, were on the easy side and deliveries during the week have been poor.

The growth of locally manufactured goods is very marked in the delivery figures for the eleven months ending November 30th.

R.U.B.

BROADCASTING MESSAGE.

The following was broadcasted on December 4th from the Kowloon Hotel and was picked up by the *President Jackson* between 400 and 450 miles out before reaching Manila:—

"ROSSUM'S UNIVERSAL ROBOTS CO. announce that they are able to supply Robots fully clothed for \$150, c.i.f. Hongkong. They are guaranteed to stand a tropical climate and to last 20 years."

"Do you want to look over Rossum's Universal Robot Factory? If so, passes to view may be obtained from the Anderson Muzio Co."

The ship wireless'd back for further details.

"THROUGH A GLASS WINDOW"

AT THE WORLD THEATRE.

With an Italian vegetable vendor as hero and a little doughnut and coffee waitress as heroine, "Through a Glass Window" which was shown at the World Theatre last night, established itself as one of those real human interest stories of the screen, of which there are, alas, too few. There is pathos in the story of the plucky little girl who struggles with the burden of a blind mother and a brother who is weak-pathos wonderfully interpreted by May McAvoy who has deservedly won a reputation for her human appeal. "Through a Glass Window" is a Realart picture, written by Olga Printzlau and directed by Maurice Campbell.

CHINESE AMATEUR FOOTBALL TEAM EXPLOITED.

AUSTRALIAN TOURS LIMITED.

TEAM'S SUDDEN REVOLT.

WAS IT FOR THE "GOOD OF THE GAME?"

The *Daily Mail* of Sydney under date November 3rd says under these headlines:—

Ten bland Chinese soccer players are managerless here.

They are members of the Chinese Soccer team at present in Australia, and they object strongly to their amateur status being exploited.

A sum totalling five figures has found its way into the hands of the men who brought them here.

At the express invitation of a certain person, a Chinese Soccer team earlier in the year landed in Australia for a friendly and non-remunerative tour.

Their agreement was contracted in the city of Victoria, Hongkong.

Six Sydneyites and a Queenslander, before the Chinese had even landed, had concluded an agreement with a certain association to take a controlling interest in the tour.

"This association seemed glad to wash its hands of the visitors for a consideration of 25 per cent. of the takings. A further 25 per cent. was to be deducted to pay expenses. That left 50 per cent. for private enrichment."

"COMPANY FORMED."

This body of seven men was duly formed into a company, and registered under a fantastic name in Sydney.

Most peculiarly, two of the principal shareholders of the company were earlier in the year the two men most ardently agitating for the Chinese Soccer team to visit Australia.

Upon their arrival in Australia the Soccer team signed an agreement which placed them in the hands of these seven men.

The Chinese completed this contract to the letter, and the last match was played at Launceston.

Upon their return from there they were asked to play a match at Essendon.

Before the Chinese left their homeland it was their intention to devote the proceeds of their matches outside those provided for by any contract to charity; so from the Hotel Windsor, where they were stopping, a letter was penned to Sydney suggesting that the proceeds of the Essendon match be given to a Melbourne hospital.

CHINESE WAKE UP.

The letter was ignored, but the Chinese had had an idea that the suggestion had not been overlooked.

On Wednesday, October 31st, they were suddenly and summarily ordered to embark for Sydney and were informed that a charity match arranged for at Goulburn had been cancelled. Although they resented the cursory order they agreed to depart, provided the Sydney match takings should go to a Sydney hospital.

With their proposal ignored again they began to wonder whether anything was wrong. They further requested a charity match for Melbourne. They guessed they were being exploited.

An astute Melbourne informed the team that they were being exploited for private ends.

The team, considering that they had fulfilled their contract to the letter, and resented such exploitation, declined to go to Sydney.

As their wishes regarding at least one charity match per State had not been considered, they decided to stop in Melbourne and see the Melbourne Cup.

There is absolutely no dissension in the team.

The whole trouble is between a team, as a team, which desires to play now only for charity, and a self-seeking few who will only benefit themselves.

TWO OBJECTS.

"The facts of the tour when known in China will raise a storm among the newspapers there," said a prominent Chinese to-day.

"This team came out with only two objects in view," he concluded—"amateur status and charity."

The company concerned is registered as Australian Tours, Ltd. The names of the shareholders are: William Lincoln, Annandale, 200 shares; Arthur Morgan, Brisbane, 50; Sydney Storey (believed to be also of the Commonwealth Soccer Association), Drummoyne, 100; Stephen Slack (believed to be also of the Commonwealth Soccer Association), Manly, 100; Frank West, of Kogarah, 50; Charles Dixon, Willoughby, 50; William Allerdice, Hurstville, 100.

The association concerned is the Commonwealth Soccer Association.

Storey and Slack are believed to be concerned in the invitation of the Chinese to come here.

The Chinese players objected to the company making money out of them. Mr. H. A. Millard, representative of the Commonwealth Soccer Association, is believed to have some connection with Australian Tours, Ltd. He was the actual one who issued the invitation to the Chinese.

In connection at Oxford on Oct. 30th a gift of books to the value of £100 to the University of Tokyo was authorized.

WARMTH

WITHOUT UNNECESSARY WEIGHT
IS THE PREDOMINANT FACTOR OF

LANE, CRAWFORD'S WOOLLENS.



FANCY KNITTED
WAISTCOATS
SMART COLOURINGS
IN ALL SIZES.



WOOLLEN JACKETS.

AN IDEAL GARMENT
FOR OFFICE USE.

"JAEGER"

DRESSING GOWNS, SCARVES, OVERCOATS.

CARRERO VIDAL & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF STEEL BARRELS

for the exportation of any
kind of oils.

Sole Agent for China.

G. B. CABALLERO

Office: 36, Joo House Street.

P. O. Box 635.

JUST RECEIVED.

NEW STOCK OF

CANDLE SHADES

RED, YELLOW, PINK, GREEN

AND

SHADE HOLDERS

AT

ANDERSON'S.



There is a Distinction in

WICHERT SHOES

They are made of the Best Materials, by
Expert Craftsmen, which is essential in a
Good Fitting and Comfortable Shoe.

In many Fabrics and Styles.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY
ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MATCH will be played at FANLING on SUNDAY NEXT, 9TH DECEMBER, 1923.
Selected Teams and Full Details have been posted in the usual Club Houses.
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.

NOTICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
PAYABLE TO BEARERS FOR THE TOTAL
SUM OF \$5,000,000.00.

1st JANUARY, 1924—31st DECEMBER, 1923.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above named Company intends shortly filing and issuing a Prospectus inviting Subscriptions at Par for a Debenture Issue of a total sum of \$5,000,000.00.
The Debentures in question will bear interest at Seven per cent. per annum payable half yearly. The whole of the issue will be underwritten.

The Debentures are to be secured by a specific Mortgage to Trustees of part of the landed properties owned by the Company in Hongkong and Shanghai.
The purpose of this Debenture Issue is to enable the Company to redeem the existing Mortgage of the Company both in respect of the liabilities taken over by the Company under the recent Amalgamation with THE SHANGHAI HOTELS, LIMITED, and those incurred by the Company itself. The financial requirements of the Company both in Shanghai and Hongkong will thus be covered by one mortgage whereby a fixed amount of interest will be payable at regular intervals instead of as hitherto at various rates and at irregular times.

This Notice is not to be regarded as an invitation to the Public to subscribe for Debentures and applications therefor will be received by the Company's Bankers only as and when the said Prospectus has been duly filed with the Registrar of Companies and on the footing of such Prospectus and on the Form to be issued therewith.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.

WALTER J. HAWKER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 6th December, 1923. [1678]

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, HONGKONG

Announces A

FREE LECTURE OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

By

FRANK H. LEONARD, C.S.B.,

of CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,

Member of the Board of Lecturers of THE MOTHER CHURCH, THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, in BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

In the CITY HALL,

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON,

DECEMBER 11TH, 1923, AT 5.30 P.M.

The Public is Cordially Invited to Attend. [1675]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"MENELAUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 7th December.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th December, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 25th December, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.
Hongkong, 7th December, 1923. [1678]

P. & O. S. N. CO.

STEAMER FOR STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS & LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for Batavia, Persian Gulf, Continental America and South Africa Ports.

THE Steamship "SOUDAN," Captain E. J. Thornton, R.N., carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this Port on or about THURSDAY, 13TH DEC., 1923, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuable and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until Noon, the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

Agents.
Hongkong, 7th December, 1923. [1676]

INTIMATIONS

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE, HONGKONG.

THE NEW SCHOOL YEAR will begin on MONDAY, DECEMBER 10TH. An Entrance Examination will be held on That Day at 9 A.M. For Prospectus and Terms, apply to—
THE WARDEN.
1668]

ALLGEMEINE ELEKTRICITAETS GESELLSCHAFT (A.E.G.) BERLIN.

MESSRS. SIEMSEN & CO. have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for our Concern for China and Hongkong. Our China and Hongkong business will in future be carried on under the auspices of A.E.G. CHINA ELECTRIC COMPANY for which Messrs. SIEMSEN & Co. are acting as General Managers and Mr. L. JUNG-INGER as Director.
1651

NATIONAL LOAN OF THE THIRD YEAR (1914) OF THE REPUBLIC.

SUBSCRIBERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the SIXTH DRAWING of the Third Year Loan (\$2,750,000) will be held, as announced by the LOAN BUREAU OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE, in Peking, on 1st DECEMBER, and that Payment of Bonds then drawn will begin on the 31st of that Month.

The Nineteenth Interest Coupon on this Loan will likewise be Paid on the Same Date.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector-General of Customs,
Peking, 26th November, 1923. [1671]

THE HONGKONG TUG & LIGHTER CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF CALL.

ISSUE OF 100,000 SHARES OF THE NOMINAL

VALUE OF \$10 EACH

(\$1.25 PAID UP).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 2nd Call of \$2.75 per Share on each of the 100,000 shares allotted on the 5th day of September, 1923, has been made by the Company and that such Call will be payable to the Company's Bankers, THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, in Hongkong, on 4TH JANUARY, 1924.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Manager.
Dated 1st December, 1923. [1663]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS will be held on WEDNESDAY, 12TH OF DECEMBER, 1923, at 5 P.M., in the Board Room of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

By Order,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Club will be held in the Board Room of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., on WEDNESDAY, the 19th December, 1923, at 5 P.M., immediately after the HALF-YEARLY MEETING, for the purpose of proposing the following resolutions as Extraordinary resolutions:—

(1) That the Rules of Racing made by the Hongkong Jockey Club be amended, by adding after Rule No. 11 the following Rules:—

11a. A China Pony is a horse measuring 13 hands 3 inches and under.

(2) That the said Rules of Racing be amended by striking out Rule No. 77 and substituting the following:—

77. The weight for China Ponies according to the term "weight for inches as per scale" shall be 140 pounds for 12 hands and an additional 3 pounds for every complete inch above that height. Fractions of an inch to count in favour of the pony. Any China Pony which measures over 13 hands 3 inches "dead" is to be ineligible to compete in any race reserved for China Ponies.

77a. The Stewards must refuse to enter any Pony which in their opinion is not a China Pony, but their decision must be supported by a board of 5 Members any or all of whom may be Stewards. The decision of the board shall be final.

Should the above Rule No. 77 be passed, it is resolved that the same shall not apply to Ponies which have run in Official races in Hongkong and/or in Gymkhanas in Hongkong up to and including the 1st of December, 1923.

(3) That Rule No. 34 of the Rules and Regulations of the Hongkong Jockey Club be expanded.

(4) That Rule No. 76 of the Rules of Racing made by the Hongkong Jockey Club be expanded.

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER Co., (1918) Ltd.

THE FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 20th DECEMBER, 1923, at 11 O'CLOCK in the FORENOON, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ended 30th September, 1923, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from Friday, the 7th December, 1923, until Thursday, the 20th December, 1923, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 30th November, 1923. [1663]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Office of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" have been removed to 1A CHATER ROAD (2nd Floor), to which Address all Correspondence should be directed.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1923.

INTIMATIONS

DANCING. PALACE HOTEL.

THE POPULAR JAZZ BAND of H.M.S. "DESPATCH" Will Play at the above Hotel on SATURDAY, the 8TH DECEMBER, 1923.

DANCING—9.15 P.M. [1673]

KOWLOON DOCK AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB

Will produce the Musical Play "THE RAJAH OF RAJAHPORE" on DECEMBER 14TH & 15TH.

THE MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

HONGKONG WOMEN'S GUILD and MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE, HELP THE CHILDREN'S CHARITIES by coming to THE GARDEN FETE AND SALE OF WORK at GOVERNMENT HOUSE on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8TH, at 2 P.M.

STALLS:—H.M.S. "Tamar" and "Tender," "The Fort," "The Old Curiosity Shop," "Vanity Fair," "The Christmas Stocking," "Candy Store," "Children's Club Stall," "Dollar Stall," "Lucky Dip," "Christmas Tree Stall," and General Stalls of Useful and Attractive Articles for Christmas Presents.

SHOWS:—"Roll, Bowl or Pitch for a Prize," "Clock Golf," "Fish Pond," "Naval Chart," "Live Aunt Sally," "Try Your Weight," "Brain Fit," "Guess the Weight of the Pig," "Fortune Teller," etc., etc.

CINEMATOGRAPH PERFORMANCES

3 P.M.—4 P.M.—5 P.M.

ADMISSION TO GROUNDS BY MOTOR GATE opposite the BOTANICAL GARDENS ONLY.

ADULTS, 50 cents. CHILDREN, 20 cents. [1665]

LOST.

YELLOW SHAW DOG, answers to the Name of "SHIN," about Fifty Dollars. Finder, please telephone Central 4073 or Park 173. [1668]

TO LET.

LARGE GODOWNS with Good Ventilation, situated in KENNEDY TOWN, on the Water Front, known as 11, 12 and 13, KENNEDY TOWN, West Point.

Apply to—
YAT WING BANK,
113, Wing Lok Street.
[1620]

TO LET.

OFFICES in UNION BUILDING—Two Rooms on Fifth Floor.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

REDHILL WEST, No. 1, PLANTATION ROAD, To Be Let or Sold for Eight Months from April 1st 1924, or To Be Sold. Apply—
L. L. BRIDGER,
LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.
[1623]

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

OFFERS will be Received up to the 7th DECEMBER, 1923, for the Purchase or Lease of a Modern Equipped Nine-room, Fireproof, Brick and Concrete Residence at PAX HOOK TONG, CANTON. Includes three Bathrooms equipped with Modern Fixtures, Commodious Basement, Kitchen and Servants' Quarters. Attractive Location. Excellent Views. Surrounded by about 6 mowes of well laid out Grounds with Ten year old Trees. Tennis Court. Owner's family leaving shortly for Home.

Particulars, Plans and Conditions of Sale upon application to BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE SHANGHAI.

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for Boxes—YI.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND GUNS.

TERFIELD, in Good Condition. POWELL or LANE, CRAWFORD make. Apply Box No. Y.S., c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [1148]

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1922.

Edited by the Members.

PRICE... .. \$1.

THRU PRESS OFFICE.

INTIMATION

ASSORTED CASES OF CHOICE

WINES AND SPIRITS FOR

CHRISTMAS.

CASE No. 1. (\$30.00)

2 Bots. St. Estephe Claret.
2 " Port, Full Bodied.
2 " Old Glen Gillybey.
1 " Superior Pale Brandy.
1 " French Vermouth.
1 " Burnell's Dry Gin.
1 " Dewar's White Label Whisky.
1 " Spey Royal Whisky.
1 " Curacao.

CASE No. 2. (\$35.00)

1 Bot. St. Marceaux Champagne.
2 " Vio de Pato, Sherry.
2 " Superior Light Port.
1 " Superior Old Cognac.
1 " St. Estephe Claret.
1 " French Vermouth.
1 " Burnell's Dry Gin.
1 " Dewar's White Label Whisky.
1 " Spey Royal Whisky.
1 " Curacao de Menthe.

CASE No. 3. (\$40.00)

1 Bot. Marceaux Champagne.
2 " Ch. Mouton Claret.
2 " Superior Old Port.
1 " Superior Pale Sherry.
1 " Burnett's Dry Gin.
1 " French Vermouth.
1 " Burnell's Dry Gin.
1 " Dewar's White Label Whisky.
1 " Spey Royal Whisky.
1 " Curacao de Menthe.

CASE No. 4. (\$50.00)

2 Bots. St. Marceaux Champagne.
1 " Ch. Mouton Claret.
1 " Fine Pale Nutty Sherry.
1 " Very Fine Old Tawny Port.
1 " Burnett's Dry Gin.
1 " French Vermouth.
1 " Very Old Liqueur Brandy 1858 M.B.R.
1 " Dewar's White Label Whisky.
1 " Spey Royal Whisky.
1 " Benedictine.

SPECIAL CASES

PUT UP TO ORDER.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

Phone 618.

Hongkong Office: 14, Chater Road.
London Office: 181, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 7TH, 1923.

CHINA'S RAILWAYS FACE BANKRUPTCY.

NEARLY two years ago the Chairman of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank drew this picture of China: "The country is still being forced, by the exactions of political and military rivalries, to continue the struggle of maintaining or attempting to maintain, a standing army exceeding in numbers the combined armies of all the other Powers who have recently been sitting in conference for the discussion of disarmament. The constant demands on the two Government banks for funds with which to meet the ever-growing needs of the militarists depleted their reserves to an extent which recently seriously threatened the solvency of the northern branches. The same is true of every branch of the administration; education is at a standstill for lack of funds; railways have been depleted of their revenues to satisfy the general need, and are unable to meet payment of their contracts for materials; and the Ministry of Communications, which was once the wealthiest of all the Government departments, is now straitened for funds, like the rest."

That was said nearly two years ago. Of any improvement since there has been not a sign. On the contrary, conditions have grown from bad to worse. Two years ago we were hearing much about proposals for the disbandment of superfluous troops; to-day there is scarcely any mention of it. It is regarded as impossible, until "unification" is secured, and that, in the opinion of those who dominate the Government at Peking, can only be achieved by force, which means troops, and still more troops. All the branches of the administration are starving for funds to carry on, and staffs are in a chronic state of mutiny

because payment of salaries are so long in arrears. Ex-President LI YUAN-HSUO has calculated that seventy per cent. of the national revenues of China are swallowed up by military expenses. If the Ministry of Communications "once the wealthiest of all the Government departments" was, two years ago "straitened for funds," it is to-day, according to one of the many ex-Ministers of the Department, in a state of desperation. Mr. YAN KUNG-CHO has issued a pamphlet on "The Outlook of Communications in China" in which he predicts that the national railways will soon go bankrupt. He sketches the history of the railways. The accounts, he says, have never balanced from the commencement, mainly because lines were steadily being extended. This, of course, was a beneficial investment of the funds. The fate of the railways received the first turn, he says, under YUAN-SHUN KAI's rule, when the Ministry of Communications was compelled to supply funds for general Government expenses. During the years 1914 to 1916 no less than \$40,000,000 was thus extracted. "Since 1917 tolls of even more drastic character have been imposed on the Ministry. Meanwhile the Ministry had its own obligations to fulfil, such as the payment of principal and interest on internal loans, capital for new railway lines (the Kin-Sui and the Hankow-Canton-Szechuan lines), appropriations for equipments and repairs (branch lines and rolling stock), and the subsidy of railways operated at a loss (the Canton-Kowloon, the Tiao-Ching and the Hankow-Canton-Szechuan lines). Although the revenues of the railways had increased enormously during these years, the financial burden thus imposed was too great to bear. The real spur that actually drove the railways to bankruptcy, however, did not come until 1920, when the well-known General WE PEI-FU created the precedent of obtaining funds from the Ministry of Finance. This ruthless action has inflicted bitter wounds on the railways and the originator of that scheme should bear all the blame if the railways actually go bankrupt, which may not be far from now." Mr. YEN's object in issuing the pamphlet is to rouse public interest in the subject of the country's communications and to get a stop put to the misuse of railway funds. If the finances were properly protected and administered, he argues, there would be no possibility of bankruptcy. Moreover, he very pertinently points out that the benefit of railways should not be looked at from the point of view of direct financial return but from the point of view of the service rendered to commerce and industry. He quotes figures to show that the increase in the wealth of the province of Honan alone from railways has been more than twenty million dollars a year, and he says that if the needed extensions could be made in the province this increase of wealth might be doubled. What has been done in Honan could be done, he says, in other provinces, and China's wealth could be increased enormously by the extension of railways. But this development cannot possibly proceed under the present conditions prevailing in China, and we doubt whether Mr. YEN's appeal to the general public will have much influence on the situation. In the Republic of China, it is the will of the dictator that counts, and the war lords are not greatly influenced by expressions of public opinion, though one can but hope that if the appeal receives the earnest consideration it deserves at the hands of the President and Cabinet, who are giving some evidence of a zeal for financial reform, the railways may yet be saved from the fate Mr. YEN predicts for them.

The Manila Observatory yesterday reported a cyclone or typhoon West of Palawan moving S.W.

The number of small-pox cases notified to the Medical Officer of Health on Tuesday was 18, all Chinese.

A full-dress rehearsal of "R.U.R." by the A.D.C. was held last night and gave every promise of a highly successful production on Saturday.

The Queen's College Prospectus for 1924, of which a copy has been sent to us, contains 25 printed pages of information.

An armed robbery took place yesterday afternoon in the Yau-mai district. At 2.30 p.m. seven men, three of whom were armed with revolvers, entered No. 4, Portland Street, and got clear away with money and clothing of a considerable value.

Major N. P. Brooke, D.S.O., who for some years past has acted as the British Intelligence Officer in North China to the China Command, has left for Home. He is succeeded as Intelligence Officer by Major V. R. Borkhardt, of the Royal Artillery, who was last in China, as a Language Officer, in 1914.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., announce their intention to invite subscriptions at par for a debenture issue of a total sum of five million dollars, to bear interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly. Further information on the subject will be found in an advertisement published to-day.

The annual report of the Queen's College Old Boys' Association shows that the total number of members, including 43 resident abroad and 86 life members, is 631. Altogether five scholarships are being raised by the Association—to help diligent bright lads whose parents or guardians are not "blest with too much worldly goods" and who wish to remain at Queen's College for further study. They are called "Bertram Turner," "Chiu Tze Chung," "Tsang Chung," "Luk King For" and "Ng In" scholarships. The Scholarship Fund Sub-Committee consists of—Messrs. H. K. Hung, Ho Kwong, A. C. Arculli, Lo Man Hin, J. F. Chase and Chow Ping Un. The fund raised so far amounts to \$2,575 and is still open.

Mr. J. Stuart Fuller, who has just retired from the American Consular Service, is well known in Hongkong where he served for some years as Vice-Consul. On November 25th he was entertained by the American community at Tientsin, where he has been Consul-General for four years, and has served with so much acceptance, that when the rumour came, while he was on leave some months ago, that he was to be transferred to Yokohama, the American community at Tientsin unanimously petitioned the State Department that he should remain as Consul-General at Tientsin. The State Department acceded to that wish, but shortly after his return Mr. Fuller announced his intention to retire from the Consular service, and to go to India in the service of a well-known American firm. Mr. Fuller at the farewell gathering at Tientsin explained the reasons for his decision in the following terms:—"It is a source of great regret to me that I have not the private means which would enable me to serve you and my Government longer. Unfortunately, since the time of Benjamin Franklin, our Government has looked to those who enter its foreign service to bear a large part of the cost themselves, so that to a poor man, such as myself, there comes inevitably the day when he is obliged to leave his country's service and provide for his family. When the Consular service was taken out of politics in 1906, there were a number of us who looked for a change, and who hoped that the service, while it would never enable us to save money, would at least pay us our living. The wave of economy following the war, however, has dashed that hope, and many of us are forced to give way to those who have the means to devote to their country's service."

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE GENERAL ELECTION AT HOME.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—Reader commits two injustices to the ladies in this morning's cable.

Mrs. Wintingham is not a member of the Labour party, but a follower of Mr. Agnew's. She succeeded her husband, who sat for Louth for many years as a Liberal.

Further, it is hardly fair to describe Dame Helen Vaughan as a newcomer. She fought Mr. Ammon in Camberwell at the last election and nearly beat him. Yours, etc.,

POLITICUS.

December 6th, 1923.

\$50,000 PLEDGE OF SAFETY.

BRITISH TRADERS FOR RUSSIA.

\$50,000 has been deposited with the National Bank of Latvia as a guarantee for the personal safety of representatives of a large English concern which shortly intends to open offices in Russia.

This report, which is published by the largest newspaper in Latvia, states that the Bolsheviks have been unable to close business transactions owing to the refusal of Englishmen formerly resident in Russia to return unless cash guarantees were posted.

The Lettish paper comments that this is the first time since the Middle Ages that a European country has been obliged to post a forfeit insuring foreign visitors against imprisonment, and that in depositing this sum Russia admits the precarious situation of foreigners within her borders.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN.
ROLLING DAY FINE BUT COLD.

HEAVY FLOOD ANTICIPATED.

LONDON, December 6th.

Polling in London took place in fine but cold weather. The polling booths opened at seven o'clock in many constituencies and in others at eight o'clock, after which there was a steady flow of voters, mostly city men, as working men mostly vote in the evening. It is expected that polling will be heavy.

The results of about two hundred out of the 304 contests will be declared to-night (Thursday), including thirty-six in London. Most of the remainder will be declared to-morrow (Friday), commencing at midday.

EARLIER CABLES.

CONSERVATIVES STONED.

LONDON, December 5th.

Further election rowdiness is reported to-day. The Conservative candidate for Newport (Monmouth), Mr. R. J. Clarry and his wife were surrounded by a hostile crowd in the docks district last night. Stones and mud were thrown and the candidate's wife was struck with mud and kicked on the leg. She was unable to leave her hotel to-day.

Lady Eustace Percy was badly injured last night after a meeting at Hastings in support of her husband. A crowd of "rowdies" in the hall interrupted Lord Eustace's speech and a broken cup was thrown at the platform, narrowly missing the Chairman's face, and striking Lady Eustace on the side. After the meeting a dense crowd surrounded Lord Eustace's car and in the confusion Lady Eustace's right arm was jammed in the door of the car and badly bruised. The crowd jeered and shouted as the car drove off.

The Marquis of Linlithgow in a speech at Walsend, said that Mr. Baldwin's idea of calling a conference of representatives of shipping was to consider the question that if foreigners did not allow their goods to be carried in British ships, we should not allow British goods to be carried in foreign ships.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON WAGES.

LONDON, December 5th.

Mr. Lloyd George, at Brighton, said he was prepared to work as he had worked before, with anyone who he thought was doing his best to serve the country's interests. There was no country in Europe which paid such high wages as England. There was only one country in Europe which paid wages coming anywhere near those paid in England and that was Holland, which was a Free Trade country.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE WINDS UP LIBERAL CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Lloyd George, who to-day wound up the Liberal campaign in London by a great meeting at Camberwell in support of Dr. Macnamara and other Liberal candidates in South London and who subsequently proceeded to speak at Brighton, has sent a message to the London electors, declaring that London, the greatest city in the world, is endangered. He says: "She lives by trade as no other city in the world lives thereby, and if that trade is to grow, it must be free." He adds that tariffs would deal a deadly blow at the work and wages of the citizens of London.

MR. BALDWIN'S POLLING DAY MANIFESTO.

LONDON, December 5th.

Mr. Baldwin, in a polling-day manifesto, appeals to his fellow-countrymen, and women to support him in his fight against unemployment. "I ask this," he says, "for your own sake and for the sake of the rising generation."

FOREIGN TARIFF WALLS

STEADILY RISING.

LONDON, December 5th.

Mr. Kylant in a speech at Southampton said it was impossible for any business man to ignore the fact that tariff walls in foreign countries were steadily rising against Britain all over the world. One foreign country in addition had prohibited British steamers trading between the ports of that country. If the Chilean law had not been passed his company would have been "building new, modern vessels" to replace the old steamers, thereby employing a large number of additional workmen in British shipyards. Any suggestion that the Conservatives would seek to introduce proposals calculated to undermine the country's vital shipping supremacy could be dismissed as absurd.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

LATEST CABLES.

U.S. CONGRESS ISSUES.
CHURCHES MAY OPPOSE
LAUSANNE TREATY.

NEW YORK, December 5th.

The issues in this Congress will be the Soldiers' Bonus, Mr. Mellon's (Secretary of the Treasury) plan for reduction of Income Taxes, railroad rate regulation and some sort of assistance to Western farmers, while in foreign affairs the proposal to adhere to the World Court and the Mexican and Lausanne Treaties will be of chief importance.

The World Court proposal goes to a hostile committee in the Senate, from which it may not emerge. The Lausanne Treaty is likely to encounter serious opposition from the organized churches on the ground that it is a betrayal of Christian interests in Asia Minor. Ratification of the Mexican Treaty is regarded as certain, upon which full diplomatic intercourse will be resumed.

EARLIER CABLES.

FAMINE IN GERMANY?
SITUATION REQUIRES
EMERGENCY ACTION.

WASHINGTON, December 5th.

It is understood that the German proposals that the Reparations Commission should authorize the flotation of a loan to cover purchases of food-stuffs are assured of support in the United States to the extent that authorization is being given to the American Observer to announce the willingness of the United States that priority should be extended to such loan. It is expected that the Germans will request a loan of seventy million dollars, half of which would be offered to American investors. The official attitude at Washington inclines to the belief that the situation in Germany requires emergency action in order to prevent widespread famine.

ANOTHER DISSOLUTION OF
PARLIAMENT LIKELY.

BERLIN, December 5th.

Here Marx has announced that the Government at present is unable to dispense with the military state of emergency, to which is attributed the state of peace prevailing all over the country. The Emergency Powers Bill will be discussed to-morrow, and be opposed by the Socialists and probably the Nationalists, and as a two-thirds majority in the Reichstag is necessary to pass the Bill, a dissolution is likely to follow.

GERMAN UNEMPLOYED ATTACK
POLICE.

BERLIN, December 5th.

Disatisfied with their relief allowance, unemployed, reinforced by soldiers, attempted to storm the Town Hall at Wanne. They stoned and fired revolvers at the police, who returned the fire. Seven of the attackers were killed and 30 wounded. French troops later restored order.

EMPIRE ZINC COMBINE.

LONDON, December 5th.

An interesting forthcoming item is a million and a half sterling of debentures, which marks the completion of several years' negotiations for the formation of an Empire zinc combination, with which it is understood British, Australian and Burman interests are closely identified.

FRONTIER MURDERER
CAPTURED.

DELHI, December 5th.

A Muzrai Shinwari, who was the ringleader of the murderers of Major Finnes, has been captured by a Zhoib key corps.

INTER-VARSITY "RUGGER."

RHODES SCHOLARS IN OXFORD TEAM.

LONDON, December 5th.

The Oxford "rugger" team to meet Cambridge at Twickenham on December 11th is definitely selected. The Colonies are strongly represented, there being four South Africans and two Australians, and the Pennsylvania A. C. Valentine, all Rhodes scholars.

LATEST PARTY FORECASTS.

LONDON, December 5th.

The eve of Polling Day finds all parties confident of improving their positions. An official at the Conservative headquarters declared that, given fine weather to-morrow, the Conservatives hoped not only to maintain their majority but even to increase it.

It is stated at the Liberal headquarters that the canvass had been very encouraging. Great Liberal enthusiasm is reported from all over the country. The official declared that if the promises made to them were fulfilled, then everybody was in for a big surprise.

Labour headquarters are confident of an increase in the party's representation in Parliament. An official declared that there would certainly be 171 Labourites returned, probably more, and that Labour would still be His Majesty's Opposition.

As regards the weather, rain and sleet is forecast and it is believed that this will lessen the Tory poll, while not affecting the Labour vote to the same extent.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JAPANESE FIRE INSURANCE
SUBSIDY.

TOKYO, December 6th.

The text of the proposed Fire Insurance Subsidy Bill has been published, accompanied by a statement by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce to the effect that the Government is prepared to extend the same assistance to foreign insurance companies should they adopt the policy of payment of ten per cent. of the claims for compensation. The Government's advance is expected to reach 150,000,000 or 100,000,000 Yen.

[BY COURTESY OF "THE DAILY BULLETIN."]

OPIMUM SUPPRESSION.
LEAGUE OF NATIONS REQUEST.

PEKING, December 5th.

The Government are in receipt of a communication from the Secretariat of the League of Nations requesting to be furnished with a full report on the work of opium suppression in China.

The Neuwapa has been entrusted with the duty of preparing such report.

Replying to the telegraphic instructions from the Cabinet to adopt measures for the suppression of the cultivation of opium in Hunan and Hupeh, Hsiao You-min stated that he has instructed his subordinates to carry out the Government's wishes.

RETRENCHMENT POLICY.

PEKING, December 5th.

It now transpires that the staff of the Ministry of Justice will not be affected by the retrenchment policy, as its numbers are in accordance with the Budget of 1919.

SINO-AUSTRIAN TREATY.

PEKING, December 5th.

The Commercial Press publish a report that the Government have drafted a Sino-Austrian Treaty, which has been referred to Huang Yung-hong at Vienna for consideration.

HISTORIC ANGLICAN CHURCH
CEREMONY IN JAPAN.

TOKYO, December 5th.

Rev. Motoda will be consecrated Bishop of Tokyo at St. Timothy's Church, on the morning of the 7th inst.

This is the first instance in the history of the Anglican Church throughout the world of an independent national church electing its own bishop in a self-supporting diocese.

The presiding Bishop will be Bishop John McKim of North Tokyo, and those assisting at the consecration will be Bishop Headlett, South Tokyo, and Bishop Lee, of Kyushu.

The sermon will be delivered by Bishop Gailor, of Tennessee.

Bishop Scott, of Shanghai, represents the Church of China.

Similarly, Rev. Y. Naide will be consecrated Bishop of Osaka at Christ Church in that city on the 11th inst.

Henceforth there will be two Japanese Bishops in control within the respective areas.

Bishop McKim, the American Bishop, and Bishop Headlett, the British, will have jurisdiction in the North and South areas outside of Tokyo and Osaka.

AN EPITAPH FOR THE OLD
JOURNALISM.

Mr. H. W. Massingham, paying a tribute to Sir John Le Sage, in the *New Statesman*, says: "When the old journalism did arrange an enterprise, it was on the grand scale, and supplied some continuous and satisfying diet for its readers' minds. This, in fact, was the ideal of the big newspaper entrepreneurs of those times. Commercially-minded as they were, the Le Sages, like the Walters and the Lloyds, had the zeal for public instruction, and despised the scheme of syllabus catering which took shape in Lord Northcliffe's ramshackle mind."

The *Times* stood for one school of education by the press. The *Daily News* for another. The *Telegraph* for a third. But all were sustained by staffs of writers with full minds, who knew the world of politics and diplomacy, of action, of travel, of letters, and were many of them personalities of weight and individual character, often tough, but fine and hardy. Le Sage's merit was that he was a good and wise manager of the type of journalist whom the Northcliffes have wiped out, much as the American gunmen wiped out the buffalo.

UNIONIST CONGRESS.

AID FOR AGRICULTURE.
PENSIONS AND THRIFT.

The annual conference of the National Unionist Association concluded at Plymouth on October 5th, under the chairmanship of Sir H. Nield, M.P. The condition of agriculture and the safeguarding of the rights of minorities in trade unions were the themes of two of the chief resolutions adopted. The question of compensation for Irish loyalists came up and a resolution urging just and speedy satisfaction of their claims, was agreed to. The conference adopted a proposal in favour of granting pensions to necessitous widows with young children.

Mr. Percy S. Hurd, M.P., moved a resolution expressing appreciation of the value of the agricultural measures passed in the present session of Parliament, but urging the Government to continue measures to enable cultivation to be maintained, as an asset to the country against the risk of starvation in the time of peril. The resolution proceeded to request administrative measures for the maintenance of the pre-eminence of British live stock; the improvement of the production of wheat, and dairy produce; the provision of simple credits and of machinery for co-operative agricultural enterprise; the institution of better and cheaper transport and telephonic facilities, and measures to ensure that the British housewife gets British produce when she paid for it. Agriculture was the greatest and oldest of British industries and was the backbone of the Conservative party. What had to be decided was what insurance premium the State should pay. What was the most businesslike and un-bureaucratic method of insurance and the least controversial means of making British agricultural policy an integral part of the policy of Empire partnership.

Mr. Mark James (East Wilt), who seconded the resolution, said he was delighted to hear the speech of Mr. Baldwin, for there seemed now to be a real hope for the future of British agriculture. They wanted no more than any other industries obtained, namely, to be assisted by the State against that unfair foreign competition to which they had been subjected so long.

Mr. Bramston (Ilford) said Great Britain had built up its position in the world not by Government help and interference, but by individuality and adaptability to the needs of the time. This country paid colossal sums for agricultural produce, and out of those sums there ought to be ample for everybody who took a hand in its production. If the farmers put as much brains into the distribution of their products as they did into growing them they would not be asking for help at all.

Mr. Sherborne, seconded as unpractical the contention that farmers might engage in production and distribution at the same time.

The resolution was agreed to with only five dissentients.

TRADE UNION DICTATORSHIP.

Mr. G. Rowlands moved a resolution urging on the Government the duty of protecting the rights of trade union minorities, and of securing that trade union policy should conform with the legitimate functions of trade unionism. It also urged the need of legislation to secure the conduct of trade union ballots under supervision of an independent authority "as the best means of saving trade unionism from the dictatorship of trade union officialdom." Mr. Rowlands said he had been sent by working-men Conservatives of the county of Glamorgan, where there were certain things going on which necessitated this appeal for the Ballot Act. People did not know how trade union officials conducted their ballots, or to what extent members were under their dictatorship. The Engineers' Union was just now taking a ballot as to whether they would make a levy for the *Daily Herald*—a purpose entirely outside the functions of trade unions. Only last year a Trades Union Congress, representing 5,000,000 people, passed by a vote of 2,000,000 to 1,000,000 a resolution to pay 2d. per member to the *Daily Herald*, and in spite of that, the *Daily Herald* could only persuade 200,000 people to read the dirty rubbish. (Laughter and cheers.) The resolution was carried unanimously.

PENSIONS FOR WIDOWS.

The Countess of Selborne (Central Council) moved that as soon as the financial condition of the country permitted it was desirable to grant pensions to widows left with young children. She said her appeal was on behalf of some of the most helpless of our citizens. She pictured the plight of young working-class widows with families whose wage-earner was lost, perhaps by accident, and who were faced with the alternatives of starvation or the Poor Law for the children. It had been said the measure would cost £50,000,000, but she would like to know how that estimate was arrived at. It would be easy to ascertain the numbers of children of school age left fatherless in any portion of the kingdom from the census.

Mr. Norton (Barnstaple) moved to amend the resolution to make it refer to "necessitous" widows. She also moved to leave out the opening phrase, "as soon as the financial condition of the country permitted."

The amendment was agreed to, and the motion as amended was adopted.

THRIFT, PENSIONS, AND TAXES.

Mr. G. Rowlands moved that the Conference should appeal to the Government to amend the Old Age Pensions Act by abolishing, or altering the income tax on the part of women.

Mr. W. H. Flanagan, M.P., seconded the motion, and appealed to the conference to send out a message that the Conservative party was pledged that no worker would be penalised for being thrifty. (Cheers.)

The motion was unanimously agreed to. Viscountess Astor, M.P., proposed that the conference should press the Government to consider the gradual raising of the school-leaving age to 10 years, for children who had no immediate productive employment to go to. About 150,000 children, she said, were out of work, turning these out into the streets was not only a waste of national capital, but a making of fuel for the agitators. What she urged would also help to solve the unemployment problem by keeping men's jobs for men. There were non-progressive jobs in the Unionist party, and if they had their way they would sink the party as surely as the Bolsheviks would sink the Labour party.

After a short discussion the resolution was defeated on a show of hands.

THE IRISH LOYALISTS.

Mr. Robert Sanders (Reigate) moved: "That this Conference expresses profound sympathy for the British subjects of Southern Ireland who have so grievously suffered on account of their obedience and loyalty to lawfully constituted authority, and declares that it is the duty of the Conservative party in Parliament to secure that the guarantees promised for the safety and protection of the Southern loyalist population by the leaders of the late Coalition Government and of the present Conservative Government be given early effect to, and that reasonable and just compensation for the losses which they have suffered be paid in cash or equivalent securities of sterling currency." They had, he said, the promise of 300 Members of Parliament that the assurances which had been given to the Irish loyalists would be carried out. They were awaiting now a declaration of the Government's policy on this subject. They were extremely grateful for what the Government had done, and with the manner in which Lord Eustace Percy and his committee had thrown themselves into the work of relief, but these people did not want charity, they wanted their rights.

The Earl of Arran said England, in pursuance of her policy, had handed over the Southern loyalists into the hands of their enemies. (Cries of "Shame.") They did this without consulting the loyalists' wishes. The vast majority of the loyalists never wished for compromise; they held that the English Government was responsible, and it was from the English Government that they expected payment of reparation. If the English Government wished for repayment they could get it from the Free State Government.

Lord Eustace Percy, M.P., said he had no quarrel with the resolution except that he thought the last few words were not clear. The work of the Irish Grants Committee was not charity, and he did not wish any Irish loyalists to hesitate to come to that committee in the belief that it was. It not only had given small grants to those who were destitute, it made advances against claims to compensation by those whose property had been destroyed or who had suffered personal injury. It had spent in this way £235,000, and in order to show them that the committee was not a mere stationary body he would say that £100,000 of that sum had been spent within this financial year. The amount of money they were granting was thus increasing very largely as a consequence of the policy of the Government to assist Irish loyalists.

The composition of the committee was a guarantee that it was not bureaucratic and departmental in character. As regarded the amount of compensation which Irish loyalists had received hitherto in cases of personal injury, the awards and decrees totalled slightly over £3,120,000, of which at least £3,100,000 had been paid. As regarded damage to property, the award given for pre-truce damage by the Wood-Renton Commission now amounted to £1,018,000, of which there had been paid £2,650,000, while £251,000 was in respect of defended decrees which did not come before the Commission, but were automatically paid. Roughly speaking, therefore, they had given £5,000,000 in awards, of which £5,000,000 had been paid; and he thought the loyalists were fairly satisfied that substantial justice had been received for pre-truce damage from the Wood-Renton Commission, whose recent awards had been handed down with commendable rapidity and were being rapidly paid.

The question of post-truce damage remained, and the claims were to come before the county courts in Ireland, and he was sorry to say they were not going to begin to come before those courts until the January session. It had been said that these post-truce claims were going to be adjudicated on a basis which would prevent real justice being done. To that he would reply simply that so far as the Irish Grants Committee were concerned they did not in practice take a post-truce claim any less good security than a pre-truce claim. They were prepared to advance as much against it as if it were a pre-truce claim. He suggested that the conference should pass the resolution in the confidence that the Government had already gone forward with the carrying out of its pledges and would continue to do so.

The resolution was adopted unanimously. Mr. Norton (Barnstaple) moved to amend the resolution to make it refer to "necessitous" widows. She also moved to leave out the opening phrase, "as soon as the financial condition of the country permitted."

The amendment was agreed to, and the motion as amended was adopted.

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Charged, on her own confession with having attempted to commit suicide, Lady Dimsdale, widow of Sir John Dimsdale, who committed suicide in Whitstable Churchyard, was remanded in custody at Whitstable for inquiries.

CAPITAL LEVY FAILURE.

RESULT OF THE EXPERIMENT IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

Czecho-Slovakia (writes Dr. Robert Donald in *The Daily Telegraph*) is the only State which since the war has had recourse to a levy on capital. According to the British Commercial Attaché at Prague, it has "had a very detrimental effect upon industry and commerce," and the results "have proved extremely disappointing." All individuals and "legal persons" are subject to the tax, which is assessed on all property, movable and immovable, situated in the country on March 1st, 1919, and on all foreign securities held by Czech citizens. Fortunes up to 10,000 crowns are exempt. The tax is then levied on a progressive scale, from 1 per cent. on the first 25,000 crowns to 30 per cent. on amounts of 10,000,000 crowns or more. There is also a levy on the increase of capital between January, 1914, and March, 1919, for which "individuals" as distinguished from "legal persons" are liable. The scale for this tax varies from 5 to 40 per cent. I received the most contradictory statements about the effect of the levy. The conclusion I came to is that it has not been a success. It has not worked according to plan, and it has not given the results expected. The defects are inevitable. The Act passed in April, 1919, was intended to make one big haul in order to reduce the national debt. This tax will be levied once and for all, says an official report. After three years it has still to be levied.

To begin with, the valuation of property was an exceedingly complicated and tedious operation, and led to interminable disputes. The value put on landed property was quite different from the assessment placed on it for the purpose of expropriation. Then, again, values are not fixed or standardised; they fluctuate; and the incidence of the tax must vary with them if it is to be fair and equitable. Hence more disputes, delays, and disturbances of trade. A bill has been introduced to revise the law in order to comply with the new conditions of valuations of property and values—but before it can be enforced there will be other variations. The plan was to collect 15 per cent. of the tax as soon as valuations were made and within thirty days after receipt of the demand. It has taken three years to collect the first percentage. The Act was passed on April 5th, 1919. The valuation for the purpose of the capital levy was at March 1st, 1919; for the increment tax on the difference between values on January 1st, 1914, and March 1st, 1919, the compulsory collection of the tax began in the second half of 1921. The total amount paid up to date is 3,000,000,000 crowns, equivalent to £300,000,000. It is certain that a large proportion of the tax will never be collected at all, and the final financial results will be disappointing.

THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.

GENERAL SMUTS'S DEMAND FOR A CONFERENCE.

At a dinner given in his honour in London by the South African Luncheon Club on October 23rd, General Smuts made an important speech on the European situation. The following are the main points in the speech:—

The time has come for the convocation of a great Conference of the Powers who are mainly interested in the Reparation question, and at this Conference the Governments of the Powers should be directly represented.

Neither the Reparation Commission nor even the Council of the League of Nations should be called on to deal with the situation.

Decisions of far-reaching importance will have to be taken.

Negotiations are afoot to bring about such a Conference.

It is vitally important that the United States of America should be there as an active member and bear her full weight.

It is the lack of moral justice which is Europe's undoing. The peoples of Europe have faith in America, and I have complete confidence in America's readiness to act at the right time.

The main issue for settlement will be the Reparation question. A satisfactory solution is now possible if statements will be reasonable.

Germany is still in a position to pay reasonable reparations. Unless the Reparation issue is speedily got out of the way Europe may soon be faced with a situation in which that question will disappear in far more grave issues.

The Ruhr occupation cannot be squared with the Reparation provisions of the Treaty. The French have begun the revision of the Treaty—a process which will go very far.

Another menace is the danger of German disintegration.

If I hope she will do Germany makes a last despairing appeal and throws herself on the compassion of her conquerors in the Great War. I trust this great Empire will not hesitate for a moment to respond to that appeal and to use all its diplomatic power and influence to support her, and to prevent a calamity which would be infinitely more dangerous to Europe and the world than was the downfall of Russia six or seven years ago. In any case, what we do should be done quickly for the crisis in its most acute form has arrived.

This country and America have been very strongly pressed to cancel all their claims against the Allies; but there is danger lest a policy of excessive generosity may simply enable France still more effectively to subsidize and direct militarism on the Continent.

If you talk in the corner, and refuse to play the game, you do quite as much harm to yourself as you do to anybody else.—Mr. Aquila.

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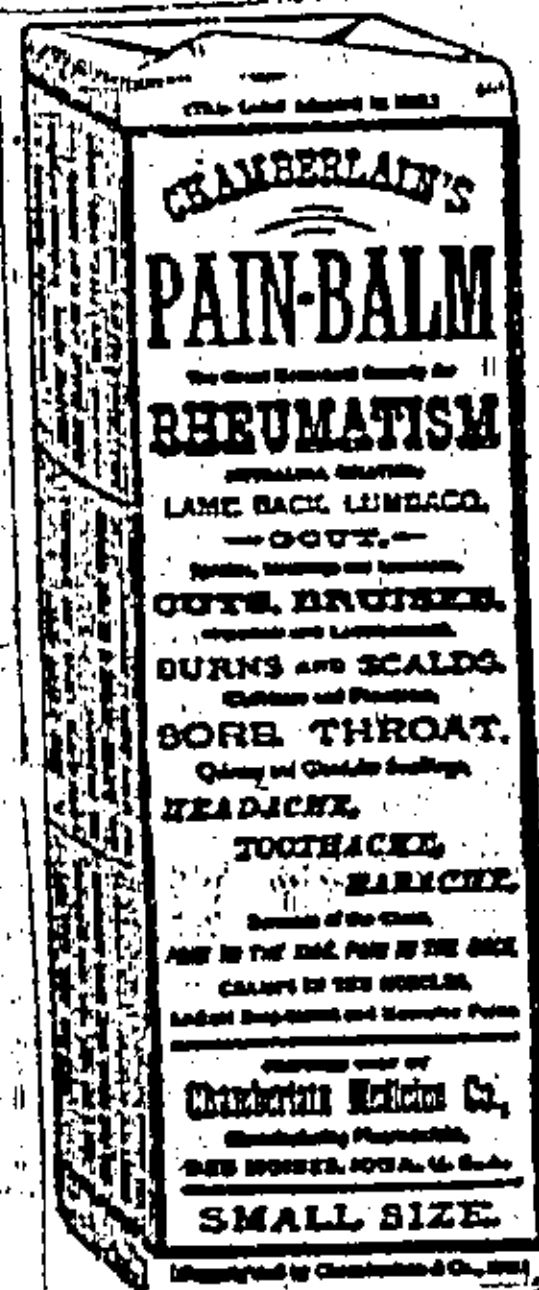
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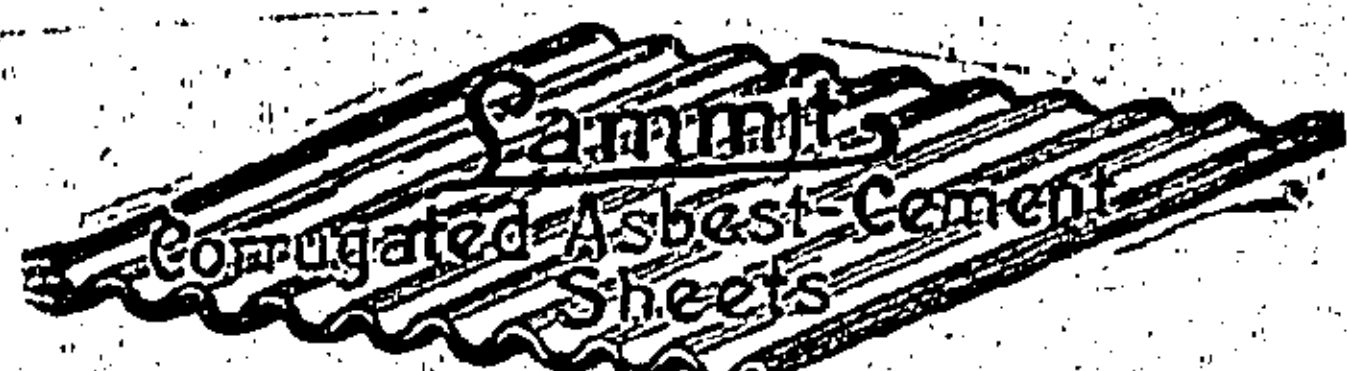


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FASHION

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF CLOTHES.
LIFE-BLOOD OF TRADE.

[BY JOHN HUNT IN "THE DAILY MAIL"]

Judge Sir Alfred Tabin has been declaring in Westminster County Court that women do not buy things because they need them, and that, indeed, the contrary is usually the case. It seems to me that it all depends on what you mean by "need." Did the judge refer to what is needed to keep a person alive or what is needed to make life pleasant? If women only bought what was needed in the strict interpretation of the word, this world would soon become a very drab and melancholy place.

So far as history relates, women have had a passionate love of clothes for uncounted centuries. Cleopatra was a great devotee of the fashions of her day, and coming to a more recent era, Queen Elizabeth had a wardrobe which for extensive variety would put to shame that of a modern beauty.

Clothes always have had and always will have a fascination for women. In the possession of them lies, in a philosophical as apart from a narrow interpretation of the word, fulfil a need of their natures.

THE INHERENT DESIRE

I have often heard cynical people say that the constant change in fashions are brought about by interested parties, but there is only a medium of truth in such a remark. The people to whose advantage it is that fashions should change are merely interpreting the inherent desire for variety in adornment. They may direct the lines of the change, but they are only enabled to do so because women like a change.

Long and elaborate descriptions of the dress to be worn in the two forthcoming good weddings have recently been appearing, and no doubt many women have derived immense satisfaction from studying these details.

I confess that I not only find such descriptions very obscure in themselves but that they are infinitely hard for me to see but that it is infinitely hard for me to see why it is that they are so. But just because it is so hard I feel quite sure that if I could understand the reason I should understand something about feminine psychology that probably eludes most men.

Clothes, like food—the other primary necessity—have had grafted on to them a symbolic significance. When our ancestors wore the skins of wild animals they wore them only to keep warm.

In the next stage they added to that a wish to make themselves more attractive to the other sex. But now people wear clothes just as much to please themselves as to please other people.

One cannot doubt that clothes have the power of expressing to the people who wear them something of themselves. If fashions were to disappear and women were to settle down to a fixed mode of dress, how many of them would be thoroughly dissatisfied in their inmost being?

IF FASHION DIED

And just think what an appalling effect it would have upon trade. Fashion is the very life-blood of a large part of the trade of almost every country. It sets all kinds of wheels in motion. It vitalises society, and because it gives a zest to the existence of so many people it tends to vitalise the whole of life's activities.

Of course, it can be overdone and made to defeat its own ends—but is not this equally true of nearly everything else? People who despise fashion forget that the strongest influences in life are not always the most logical. The things that govern human nature are too obscure to be explained away in set terms and the things necessary to life are not merely as with the animals—the primary necessities.

And do not let us overlook the fact that those persons who stand aside from the frivolities that amuse and interest the majority are not usually wiser than other people. If they are not subject to some of our weaknesses—the pleasure, for example, in the possession of a new frock or a new suit—they are frequently the slaves of a much more fundamental illusion—the illusion that they are better and more civilised than the rest of us.

BURGLARS AT VERSAILLES

PALACE TAPESTRIES STOLEN.

Two famous Gobelin tapestries, valued at about £30,000, were stolen recently from the Salon de Mercurie in the Versailles Palace. The tapestries, which are exceedingly fine, represent the siege of Dunkirk and the entry of Louis XIV. into Dunkirk. They were made in 1678. During the Great War they were taken for safety to Toulouse, together with many other works of art.

All the Customs stations along the frontier and along the coast were communicated with and a complete description of the tapestries has been circulated all over the country.

The thieves displayed the greatest audacity and everything shows that their plans had been very carefully laid. Patrols search the grounds and the palace every two hours, and the robbery must have taken place in one of the intervals of the round. The thieves left behind them another piece of Gobelin tapestry of great value called the "Defeat of the Spanish Army near Bruges Canal."

It is pointed out that each of the tapestries weighed at least 100lb., and they had to be carried a considerable distance out of the palace grounds.

A high official of the Ministry of Fine Arts said that there could be no possibility of either of the tapestries being sold, as they are far too well known, and no duplicates exist.

A Court Circular now describes Princess Maud as Lady Maud, Carnegie.

I think this present generation will probably see human institutions put to as severe a test as they have ever seen.

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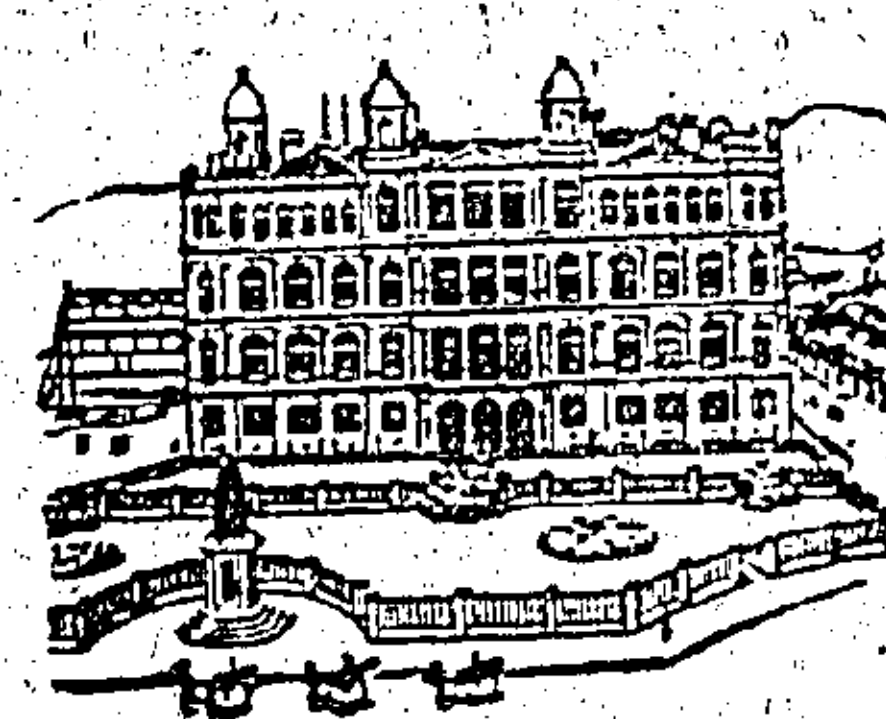
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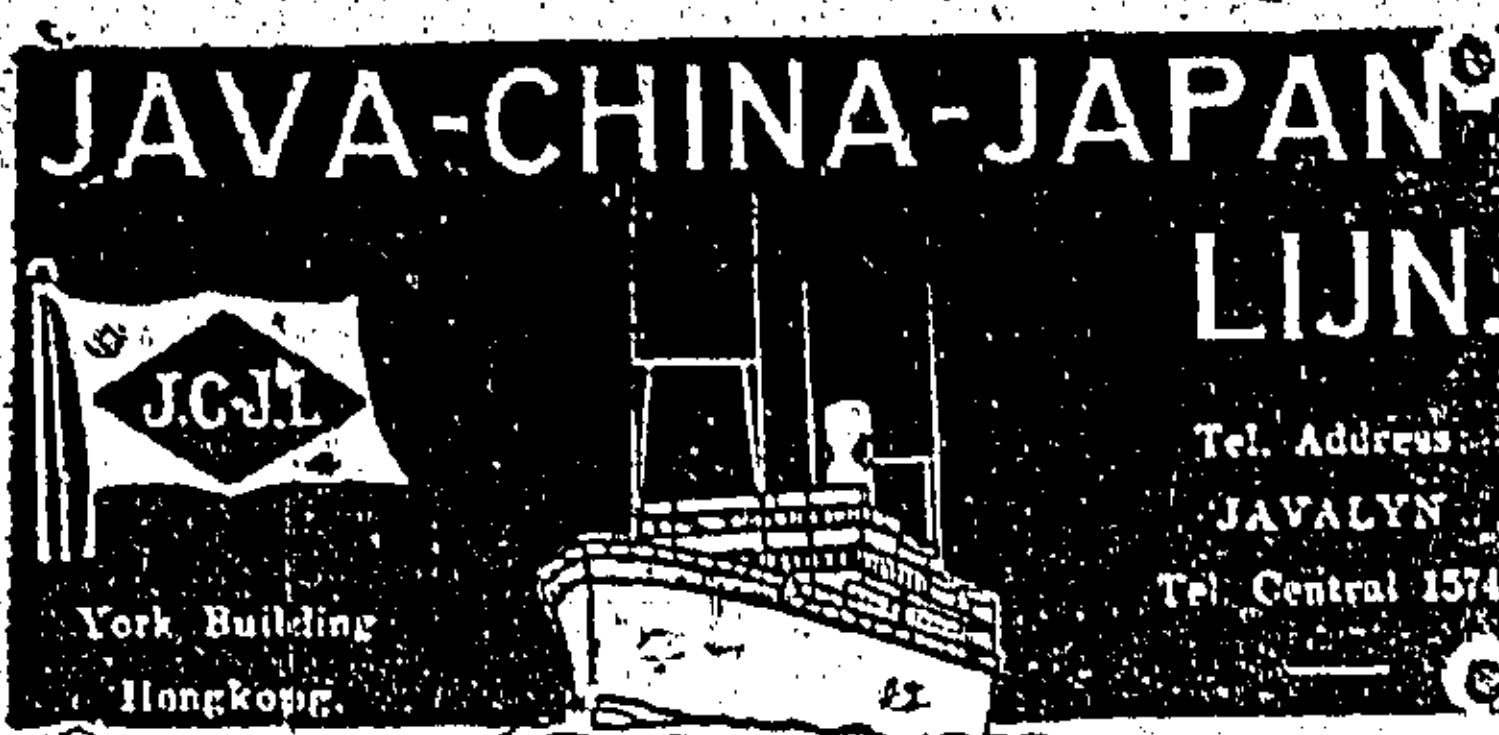
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TJITAKO-M	JAVA	8th Dec.	8th Dec.	JAPAN
ONBILIN	JAVA	8th Dec.	8th Dec.	JAPAN
SAWAH	JAVA	8th Dec.	8th Dec.	JAPAN
LOENTO	JAVA	8th Dec.	8th Dec.	JAPAN
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S.S. "OLDEKERK" ...
S.S. "SAPAROE" ... 15th Jan. 1924.

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Steamers	Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg & Bremen	Sailing on or about
"ZOSMA"	Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg & Bremen	20th Dec.
"OLDEKERK"	Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg & Bremen	Mid. of Jan. 1924
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Further Sailings	Expected on or about	Will leave homeward-bound on or about
M/S. "Malaya" ...	10th December	7th January, 1924
M/S. "Annam" ...	11th December	20th January
M/S. "Transvaal" ...	5th January	10th February
M/S. "Asia" ...	8th January	1st March
M/S. "Erie" ...	4th February	10th April
M/S. "Java" ...	6th March	
M/S. "Chile" ...		

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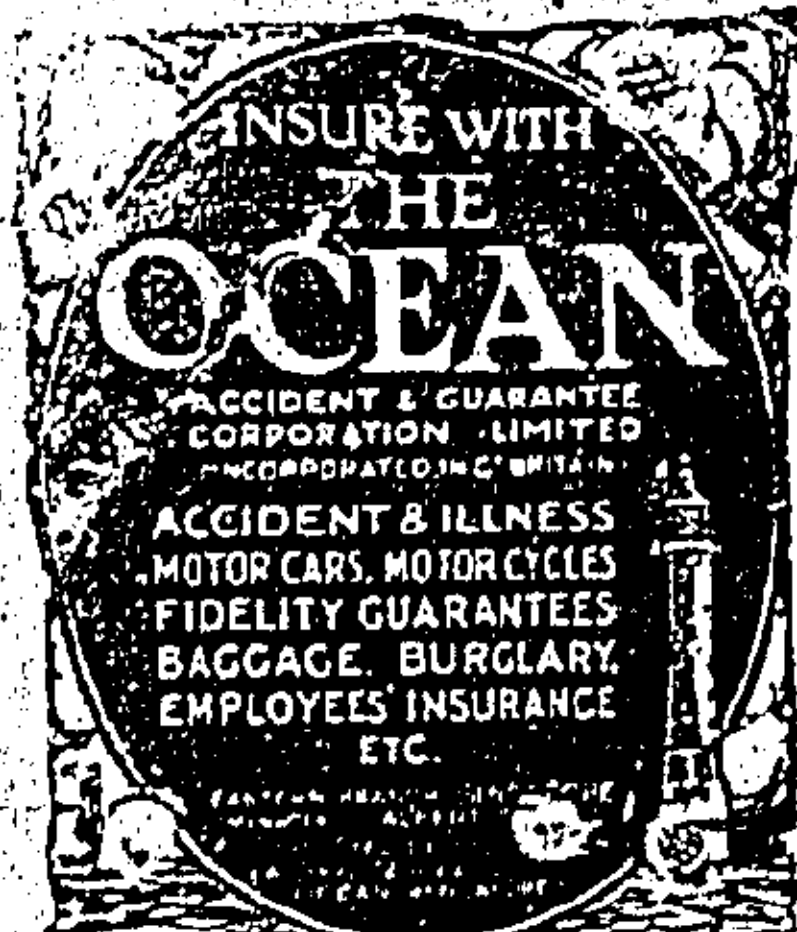
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BRITAIN'S BURDENS.

SIR ERIC GEDDES ON THE CURRENCY PROBLEM.

Sir Eric Geddes, president of the Federation of British Industries, was the principal speaker at a luncheon held in Glasgow on the occasion of the annual general meeting of the Scottish members of the Federation.

Sir Eric Geddes said they must ask themselves whether they were not carrying a heavier burden than it was possible for them to carry, and whether they must not seek some alleviation of these burdens, at any rate temporarily, even if in so doing they had to adopt expedients which would be highly unorthodox in more normal times. The first burden was obviously the serious depression of the export trade. They were in grave danger of finding that at the end of the year that they had lost ground rather than gained it. The immediate cause of this check to our recovery was undoubtedly the political and economic situation in Europe, which had both a direct and an indirect influence on our trade. At the present moment we are not sure whether what was going to happen. The French had won their "victory" in the battle of the Ruhr, but it was not clear what the value or cost of this victory was going to be to the French, to Germany, to ourselves, or to the rest of the world. All they could say with certainty was that the return to anything like pre-war normal economic conditions and trade in a large area of Europe must be a matter of years, and that possibly, if Germany disintegrated completely, it might be a matter of generations.

NATIONAL EXPENDITURE. Turning to the next burden, that of national expenditure, Sir Eric Geddes said: "It appears to me that at the present moment, while the limit of administrative economy has not been reached, probably the reductions of the past few years have substantially lessened the margin for further economy as long as the Government remains committed to policies involving heavy expenditure, with one important exception. There is an obvious limit as long as certain policies must be carried out, without a change of policy, and the exception I refer to is the pay of State servants, but other administrative economies would form a very small fraction of our expenditure, perhaps a percentage, perhaps 10 per cent. They should be made, and made ruthlessly, but the great field for further economy undoubtedly lies in a change of policy."

I should like to see a careful review by the Government of every policy involving large expenditure. I should like to see a valuation by the Government that much of this expenditure must be postponed, it may be indefinitely. I fully realise that many of the policies aim at the attainment of objects which would be for the national good, and which we might even regard in normal times as almost necessary. But in hard times, nations, like individuals, must do without a great many desirable things, and without a great many things which would be to their benefit."

THE EXCHANGE QUESTION. Dealing with the question of foreign trade and competition, Sir Eric Geddes said: "I doubt very much whether at the present time we can support, in addition to all our other difficulties, the effort and sacrifice involved in a continuous appreciation of our currency. We have now been deflating our currency very heavily for a number of years, we have appreciated the pound in relation to the dollar for a number of years, we have carried an enormous burden of unemployment; our taxation is enormously heavy, and the general trade position is as I have already described to you. There should surely be some connection between the financial policy of the country and its trade situation. The bad trade of the world is not of our making; inflation in foreign countries we cannot control; but our own financial policy we can control."

One cannot but question, seriously, the wisdom of keeping our eyes exclusively fixed on the American exchange and ignoring the fact that we must for our existence do a very large volume of trade with low exchange countries. In internal trade a policy of continuous deflation means a rapid and continuous fall in prices, dislocation of business, an increase in the burden of the internal debt, and continuous effort to adjust wages and costs to a constantly falling level of prices. It appears to me that this must add almost indefinitely to the burden on which we are already suffering. This burden can be alleviated by a policy less exclusively directed to the improvement of our exchange with America, and concentrating more on the restoration of stable business conditions. I believe that such a policy might well have not only a substantial effect in assisting in the recovery of our export trade, but an even greater and more immediate effect upon our internal trade."

It seems difficult at the present time to suggest a reconsideration of monetary and currency policy without a large number of people jumping to the conclusion that one desires to suggest 'inflation.' I rather suspect that most of those who jump to this conclusion have very little notion of what inflation means, and even those I would suggest that they might wait until the Federation has said what it does mean, instead of accusing it wildly, as some of the newspapers have been doing, which have never entered its head. But I should like to put one question to those gentlemen to whom a gold standard seems to be the beginning and end of all economic thought. I should like to ask them to explain how it is that if the gold standard is so vital a necessity the Bank of England note and the Bradfordbury seem to pass as roughly equal value everywhere in the world, although the gold backing of the Bank of England note is so much larger than the gold backing of the Bradfordbury. If the gold backing is as important as they seem to think, surely the Bank of England note should be as a heavy premium compared with the Bradfordbury."

However, I will not deal with this matter at greater length now, but it has formed the subject of the most careful investigation by a committee of the Federation, and the bulk of our last meeting of the Grand Council was devoted to the discussion, and a statement dealing more fully (Continued on next column.)

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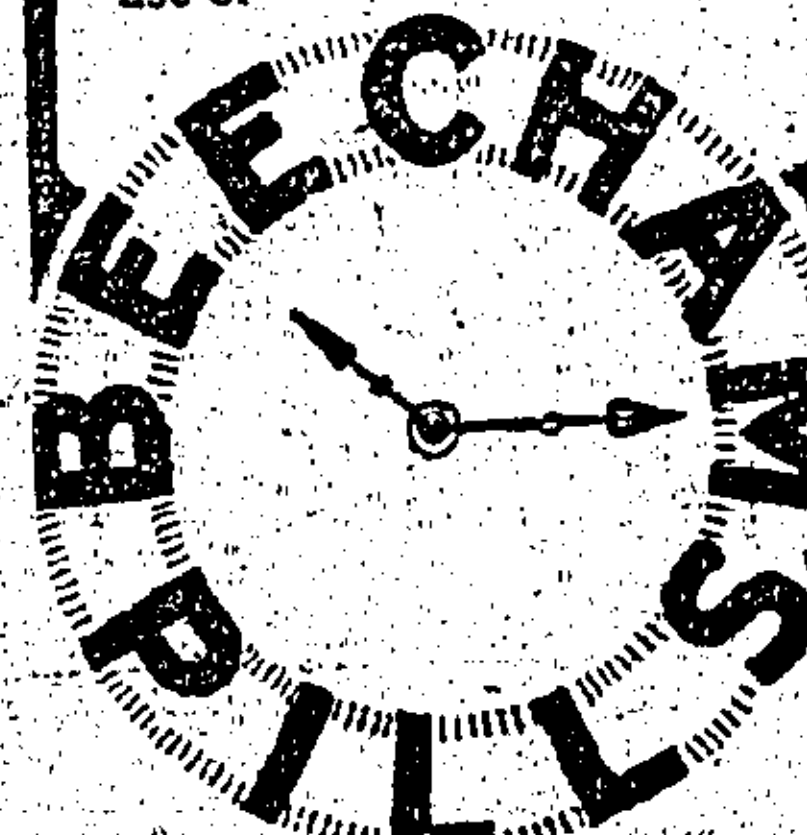
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than it is possible to do in a speech with this exceedingly complex question will be issued in a few days' time. We, of course, speak only for industrialists, and this is a matter which affects the interests of the whole community, but I do feel most strongly that we are entitled to demand the most careful re-examination of this question by the most eminent and able commission which can be appointed, containing not only representatives of financial interests and economic experts, but representatives also of industry and of Labour."

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BANGKOK via SWATOW	"HOSANG"	Monday, 10th Dec. 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"YUSANG"	Tuesday, 11th Dec. 7 a.m.
KORE via MOJI	"FOOKSANG"	Friday, 14th Dec. 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"TAKSANG"	Friday, 14th Dec. 7 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HONGKONG	"CHEONGSHING"	Friday, 14th Dec. 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"YANSHING"	Sunday, 16th Dec. 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"KWANGSANG"	Tuesday, 18th Dec. 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"HANSANG"	Monday, 21st Dec. 1 p.m.
SANUKAN	"NAMSANG"	Wednesday, 26th Dec. Noon
KORE	"CHUNSANG"	Friday, 28th Dec. 10 a.m.
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"GLENARVORSHIRE"	14th Dec.	"GLENAPP"	30th Dec.	Genoa, London, Hull, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"GLENIFFER"	27th Dec.	"GLENARA"	17th Jan.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"GLENBEG"	10th Jan.			

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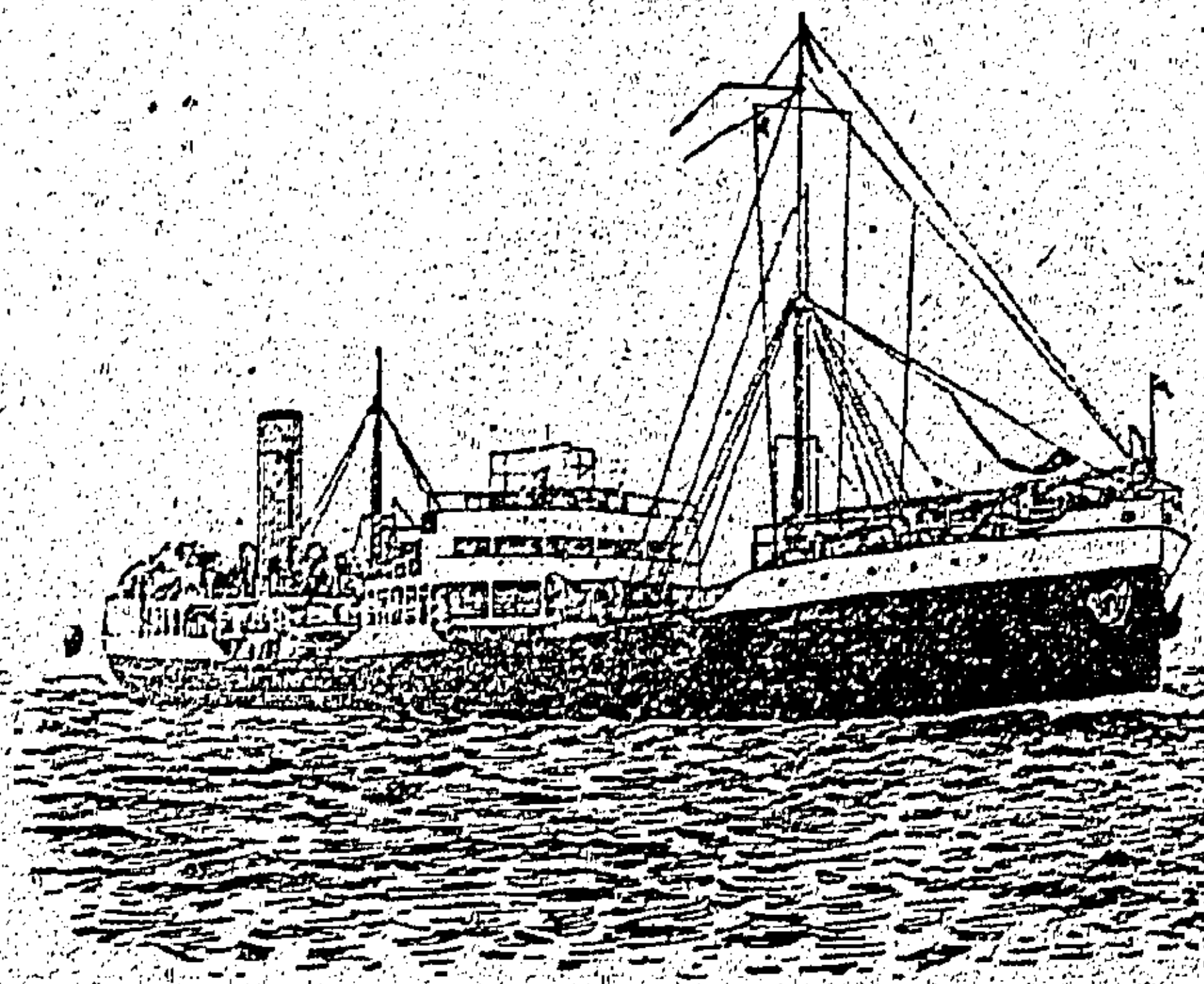
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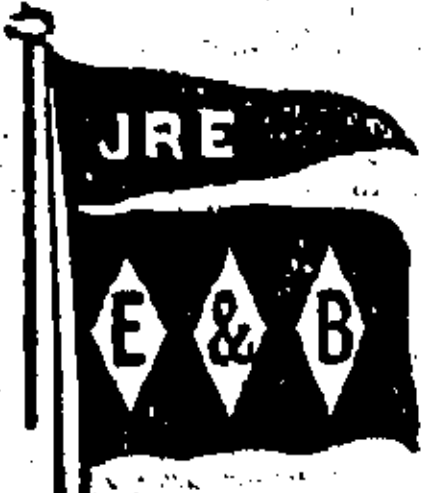
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S.S. "CITY OF ATHENS" via Suez Canal 14th Dec.
 S.S. "CALCHAS" via Suez Canal 23rd Dec.
 S.S. "CLOREDO" via Suez Canal 4th Jan. 1924.
 S.S. "PELEUS" via Suez Canal 15th Jan.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
 Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG
 (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)
 HONGKONG AND CANTON. HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD., CANTON.



MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS



Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hongk. and Sailing for Shanghai and Japan.	Probable Sailing from Hongkong for Marseilles.
ANGKOR	—	—	10th Dec.
CHAMBERLAIN	—	—	24th Dec.
PAUL LECAT	2nd Nov.	8th Dec.	7th Jan. 1924.
ANDRE LEBON	15th Nov.	20th Dec.	31st Jan.
AMBOISE	30th Nov.	3rd Jan.	4th Feb.
CORDILLERE	14th Dec.	17th Jan.	18th Feb.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.

(including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).

A Class (1st Class) £ 85. 0s. 0d. B Class (1st Class) £ 89. 0s. 0d.
 STEAMERS (2nd) £ 63. 0s. 0d. STEAMERS (2nd) £ 63. 0s. 0d.

Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.
 Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

"MEINAM" loading for MANILA, MARSEILLES, HAVRE,
 ANTWERP, & DUNKIRK, about 11th January, 1924.
 Also through B/Lading issued to HELSINKI, RYDAL and RIGA.
 Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,

Telephone: Central 740. 2, Quai de Commerce, S. Marseilles.
 3) CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers, having good
 accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms,
 Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAICHING Capt. J. S. Thomson Friday, 7th Dec., at 1 p.m.
 HAIBONG Capt. W. C. Parnham Tuesday, 11th Dec., at 1 p.m.
 HAIFONG Capt. Ellis Walker Friday, 14th Dec., at 1 p.m.

Arrive and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LARATK & CO.,
(General Manager)

JAPAN COAL

AND

GENERAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS

AGENTS FOR—

THE MITSUBISHI MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.
THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA
(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO., LTD.)

HEAD OFFICE—TOKIO.

No. 14, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG

P. & O., British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES
 STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
 MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, INCLUDING
 NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
 Egypt, Europe, Etc.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"BOUDAN"	8,696	13th Dec., Noon	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"DEVANHA"	8,692	14th Dec., midnight	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,430	29th Dec.	B'way, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.

1924.

"KHIVA"	8,697	12th Jan.	Marseilles & London via Usual Ports of Call.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	28th Jan.	do
"KASHGAR"	8,840	19th Feb.	do
"MOREA"	10,911	28th Feb.	do
"KARMALA"	9,093	18th March	do
"NADDERA"	15,893	22nd March	do
"KHAYBER"	9,014	15th April	do
"CHINA"	7,952	19th April	do
"KALYAN"	9,118	3rd May	do
"KASHMIR"	8,960	17th May	do
"KHIVA"	9,097	31st May	do

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TANDA"	8,856	19th Dec.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TAKADA"	8,849	23rd Dec.	do

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA"	6,000	5th Jan.	Mandira, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	2nd Feb.	do
"EASTERN"	4,001	27th Feb.	Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville & Mandira.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
 The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver,
 The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"ARAFURA"	6,000	10th Dec.	Moji & Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	14th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	28th Dec.	do
"SICILIA"	8,812	8th Jan.	Shanghai.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	8th Jan.	Moji & Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,911	12th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,093	28th Jan.	do
"BOUDAN"	8,696	1st Feb.	Shanghai.
"EASTERN"	4,000	2nd Feb.	Moji & Kobe.
"NADDERA"	15,893	9th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KHAYBER"	9,014	23rd Feb.	do
"CHINA"	7,952	8th Mar.	do

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
 First Saloon Passengers may travel by R.M.S. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For further information, Passage Fares, Freight Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

25, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON

and NEW YORK

S.S. "GAELIC PRINCE" 9th Jan., 1924.
 S.S. "GOTHIC PRINCE" 28th Jan.

For freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED

Telephone: Central 3184 (Incorporated in Great Britain)
 Telegrams: (Furness) St. George's Building [21]



SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—via Singapore	Thursday, 13th Dec.
Colombo, Suez and Port Said.	
"AMUR MARU"	Thursday, 13th Dec.
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—via Saigon.	
Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown.	
"PAOAMA MARU"	Tuesday, 8th Jan.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.	
"SHINYU MARU" (Calls at Penang)	Friday, 7th Dec.
"RYUJIN MARU"	Saturday, 8th Dec.
"BUBMA MARU"	Thursday, 20th Dec.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE & BANGKOK.	
"BUSHU MARU"	Wednesday, 2nd Jan.
CALCUTTA via Singapore & Rangoon.	
"HONOLULU MARU"	Wednesday, 12th Dec.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER via Shanghai and Japan.	
"MANILA MARU"	Tuesday, 8th Jan.
NEW YORK via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama.	
"HAYRE MARU"	Middle of Dec. from Shanghai.
JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Osaka, Yokkaichi & Nagoya.	
"ALPS MARU"	Sunday, 9th Dec.
"HIMALAYA MARU"	Thursday, 13th Dec.
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY.	
"AMAKUSA MARU"	Sunday, 9th Dec.
"KAIYO MARU"	Sunday, 16th Dec., 10 a.m.
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.	
"BOSHI MARU"	Saturday, 8th Dec., 8 a.m.
TAKAO & KEELUNG.	
"BUSHU MARU"	Sunday, 16th Dec.

For further particulars please apply to—

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

Teleph. Nos. 4088, 4089, 4090.

S. SHIMA, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

Ports	Steamer	Date of Departure
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SOOCHOW"	On 8th Dec., D.L.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SINKIANG"	On 9th Dec., D.L.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"KANGHOU"	On 9th Dec., 10 a.m.
WUHAIR & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 10th Dec., 4 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 11th Dec., D.L.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KAIKAI"	On 11th Dec., Noon
SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"NEWCHWANG"	On 11th Dec., D.L.
HAIPHONG	"YUNNAN"	On 12th Dec., 10 a.m.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 12th Dec., 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 13th Dec., 10 a.m.
HOIHOW & BANGKOK	"LINAN"	On 13th Dec., 10 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"LUCHOW"	On 16th Dec., 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KUNGHOU"	On 16th Dec., 10 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SUNING"	On 18th Dec., D.L.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGTUNG"	On 18th Dec., Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow) and Tuesdays (via Fokow), Tuesdays (via Amoy) Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tsingtao). Cargo taken on through B/Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Wootung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single-berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Telephone Central 33

Agents: JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.

CARGO & PASSAGE CAN BE ISSUED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (John Swire & Sons, Ltd.)

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

Steamer	Ar. Hongkong from Australia	Leave H'kong for Manila, Sandakan, Town, etc.
"TAIYUAN"	3rd December, P.M.	8th December, Noon.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation. Electric Lights throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Telephone Central No. 33.

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

NEW YORK BERTH

For NEW YORK & BOSTON via SUEZ

S.S. "KENDAL CASTLE" sailing on or about 23th Jan.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO FOR GENOA, NAPLES, VENICE, TRIESTE AND ALL ITALIAN PORTS, ALSO CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEBANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.
 PRIME having been re-opened for Traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through bills of lading.

VESSELS HAVE ACCOMMODATION FOR SALOON PASSENGERS.
 REDUCED FARE FROM HONGKONG TO ITALIAN PORTS 28%.

FOR SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA & KOBE

S.S. "PERSIA" sailing on or about 3rd Jan.
 S.S. "ANNA" sailing on or about 5th Jan.
 S.S. "ROSANDRA" sailing on or about Early Feb.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

via SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.
 S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" sailing on or about 1st Jan.
 S.S. "PERSIA" sailing on or about 7th Feb.

*This steamer has been specially chartered to facilitate the forwarding of cargo intended for the reconstruction of the devastated areas in Japan.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

from CALCUTTA and COLOMBO to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.
 A STEAMER sailing from Calcutta on or about Early Jan.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
 Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

Telephone Central 1030.

Agents.

STRUTHERS & BARRY

OPERATING U.K. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO
 FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

U.S.S. "West Sequana" Due Hongkong 6th Dec.
 Leave Hongkong 6th Dec.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY
 SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS THROUGH BILLS OF
 LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

TO SINGAPORE.

U.S.S. "West Farallon" Due Hongkong 2nd Jan.
 Leave Hongkong 3rd Jan.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

TO MANILA AND P.I. PORTS.

U.S.S. "West Ahwah" Due Hongkong 13th Dec.
 Leave Hongkong 13th Dec.

U.S.S. "West Chopaka" Due Hongkong 24th Dec.
 Leave Hongkong 24th Dec.

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO
 STRUTHERS AND BARRY.

L. EVERETT, General Agent for
 JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINES,
 INDO-CHINA-STRAITS & JAVA.

1st Floor, Queen's Building,
 Phone Central No. 202.
 A. E. FRANKEL,
 Acting Gen. Agent.
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